# PALL MALL GAZETTE

*An Evening Newspaper and Review.*

No. 7428.—Vol. XLIX. *MONDAY EVENING, JANUARY 7, 1889.* *Price One Penny.*


## TO-NIGHT'S ENTERTAINMENTS.

**DRURY LANE.**
(Augustus Harris, Lessee and Manager.)
TO-DAY, at 1.30 and 7.30, THE BABES IN THE WOOD. Messrs. Harry Nicholls, Herbert Campbell, C. Lauri, jun., Stevens, Leno, Griffiths Bros., Andrews, Inch, Fleon, Henderson, Stanley, Dezano, and Harry Payne; Mesdames Florence Dysart, Duggan, Mayer, ÆNEA, Grey, Charteris, Deering, and Harriet Vernon. Box-office open daily from 10 to 6.

**HAYMARKET THEATRE.**
(Lessee and Manager, Mr. H. Beerbohm Tree.)
TO-NIGHT, at 8.30 precisely, the new original Drama, by Mr. Haddon Chambers, entitled "CAPTAIN SWIFT." Mr. Tree, Mr. Macklin, Mr. Kemble, Mr. Fuller Mellish, Mr. Allan, Mr. Harwood, Mr. Harrison, and Mr. Brookfield; Lady Monckton, Miss Rose Leclercq, Miss Cudmore, and Mrs. Tree. Preceded, at 7.50, by THE DUCHESS OF BAYSWATER AND CO. Doors open at 7.30. Box-office open daily, 10 till 5. MORNING PERFORMANCE SATURDAY, January 19, at 2.30
SPECIAL MATINEES of THE MERRY WIVES OF WINDSOR, EVERY WEDNESDAY MORNING and SATURDAY NEXT, January 12 (by special desire), at 2.30. Seats may now be booked.

**LYCEUM THEATRE.**
(Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. Henry Irving.)
MACBETH, TO-NIGHT, at 7.45. Overture 7.40. Macbeth, Mr. Henry Irving; Lady Macbeth, Miss Ellen Terry. Messrs. Alexander, Wenman, Tyars, Webster, Howe, Haviland, Harvey, Johnson, Raynor, Outram, Lacy, Archer, &c.; Misses Marriott, Seaman, Desborough, Coleridge, Ivor, &c. Box-office (Mr. J. Hurst) open 10 to 5. Seats can also be booked by letter or telegram. Carriages 11.—LYCEUM.

**TOOLE'S THEATRE.**
THE DON.—RETURN and REAPPEARANCE of Mr. J. L. TOOLE. EVERY EVENING, at 8.30, Mr. and Mrs. Herman Merivale's successful Comedy, THE DON. Mr. J. L. TOOLE, supported by powerful company. Preceded, at 7.45, by DEAF AS A POST. Doors open at 7.15. Prices as usual. Box-office open at 11 to 6.30. MORNING PERFORMANCE of THE DON, EVERY SATURDAY, at 2. Doors open at 1.30. THE DON 212th representation To-night.

**SAVOY THEATRE.**
(Proprietor and Manager, R. D'Oyly Carte.)
TO-NIGHT, at 8.15, the New and Original Opera, in Two Acts, by W. S. Gilbert and Arthur Sullivan, entitled THE YEOMEN OF THE GUARD; or, THE MERRYMAN AND HIS MAID. Preceded at 7.30 by MRS. JARRAMIE'S GENIE. Doors open at 7. MORNING PERFORMANCE EVERY SATURDAY, at 2.30. Doors open at 2. Box-office open continuously from 9 A.M. to 11 P.M.

**ADELPHI THEATRE.**
(A. and S. Gatti, Sole Proprietors and Managers.)
THIS EVENING, at 8.0, THE SILVER FALLS. Mr. William Terriss; Messrs. C. Cartwright, J. D. Beveridge, J. L. Shine, Royce Carleton, Hadley Turner, J. Carne, C. Eaton, James East, H. Russell; Mesdames Millward, O. Nethersole, G. Esmond, A. Dacrolles, and Clara Jecks. At 7.15, Farce. MORNING PERFORMANCE SATURDAY NEXT, at 2.0.

**VAUDEVILLE THEATRE.**
(Mr. Thomas Thorne, Sole Lessee and Manager.)
THIS EVENING, at 8.30, JOSEPH'S SWEETHEART. 252nd Time. Preceded at 7.30 by THE POET. Mr. Thomas Thorne; Messrs. William Rignold, Fred Thorne, Cyril Maude, J. S. Blythe, Scott Buist, F. Grove, Frank Gillmore, and Mr. H. B. Conway; Mesdames Gladys Homfrey, Annie Irish, M. A. Giffard, Banister, B. Harrison, Arnold, R. McNeill, Bowman, Adlercron, Maunder, and Winifred Emery.

**GAIETY THEATRE.**
THIS EVENING, at 7.30, FIRST MATE. At 8.30, FAUST UP TO DATE. Miss Florence St. John, Miss Violet Cameron, Miss Marie Illington, Miss Fanny Robina, Miss Jenny M'Nulty, Miss Lillian Price, Miss M. Jones, Miss F. Levey, Miss A. Young, Miss E. Greville, Miss M. Love; Mr. E. J. Lonnen, Mr. H. Parker, Mr. Charles Ross, Mr. E. Haslem, and Mr. George Stone.

**TERRY'S THEATRE.**
(Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. Edward Terry.)
The safest Theatre in London, constructed entirely with concrete and iron absolutely fireproof, lighted throughout with electricity.
TO-NIGHT, at 8.30, A. W. Pinero's New Three Act Domestic Drama, SWEET LAVENDER. 296th Time. Messrs. Edward Terry, Alfred Bishop, Brandon Thomas, F. Kerr, H. Reeves Smith, Sant Matthews, Prince Miller; Mesdames M. A. Victor, Carlotta Addison, Maude Millett, and Blanche Horlock. Doors open at 8. Carriages 11. MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY, at 2.30. Seats at the Libraries and Box-office, open from 10 to 5. Telephone 2,702.

**GLOBE THEATRE.**
(Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. Richard Mansfield.)
PRINCE KARL.—TO-NIGHT, at 8.45, PRINCE KARL, for the 60th Time. Mr. RICHARD MANSFIELD, Mr. Burrows, Mr. Crompton, Mr. Weedon Grossmith, Mr. Frankau, Mr. Vivian, &c.; Madame Carlotta Leclercq, Miss May Whitty, Miss Glidden, and Miss Beatrice Cameron. Preceded, at 8, by EDITHA'S BURGLAR. Miss Kelly Bowman, Mr. D. H. Harkins, and Mr. Lionel Brough Box-office (Mr. Innes) open daily 10 to 5. Doors open 7.30.

**STRAND THEATRE.**
(Under the management of Mr. C. H. Hawtrey.)
By arrangement with Mr. Willie Edouin.)
TO-NIGHT will be performed, a Burlesque in Three Acts, entitled ATALANTA, at 9 o'clock. Mr. George Capel, Mr. Tom Squire, Mr. Fleming Norton, Mr. W. F. Hawtrey, and Mr. Willie Warde; Miss Muriel Aubrey, Miss Carlotta Zerbini, Misses S. and G. Baring, and Miss Marie Linden. Preceded, at 8.10, by A HIGHLAND LEGACY, by Mr. Brandon Thomas. Box-office open from Ten to Five.

**COURT THEATRE.**
(Proprietors, Mrs. John Wood and Mr. Arthur Chudleigh.)
(Under the management of Mrs. John Wood.)
EVERY EVENING, at 9.0 (by arrangement with Mr. John Hare), LES SURPRISES DU DIVORCE, adapted by Sydney Grundy, and entitled MAMMA. 95th Performance. Preceded at 8 by BOX AND COX. Doors open 7.45. Box-office open 10 to 10. Telephone 3,031. EVERY AFTERNOON, at 2.30, LITTLE GOODY TWO SHOES.

**SHAFTESBURY THEATRE, Shaftesbury Avenue.**
(Proprietor, Mr. John Lancaster.)
THIS EVENING, at 7.45, A HUSBAND IN CLOVER. At 8.15, THE LADY OF LYONS. Miss Wallis, Mesdames Kolertha Erskine, H. Leigh, Annie Rose; Messrs. Arthur Stirling, Bassett Roe, Allen Thomas, Matthew Brodie, Charles Arnold, Herbette Basing, George Seldon, &c., and Forbes Robertson.

**LYRIC THEATRE.**
(Sole Proprietor and Manager, Henry J. Leslie.)
TO-NIGHT, at 8.15, DOROTHY. 837th Performance. Mesdames Effie Chapuy, Florence Perry, H. Coveney, F. Neville, and Amy Augarde; Messrs. Ben Davies, Furneaux Cook, Arthur Williams, J. Le Hay, S. King, and C. Hayden Coffin. At 7.30, WARRANTED BURGLAR PROOF. MATINÉE EVERY SATURDAY at 2.30.

**AVENUE THEATRE.**
(Manager, Mr. H. Watkin.)
TO-NIGHT at 8.15, NAUGHTY. Christmas Edition of Chassaigne and Murray's New Comic Opera, New Songs, New Dances, New Business. Mdlle. Vanoni, Mr. Arthur Roberts, and powerful company. Conducted by Mr. John Crook. Preceded at 7.30 by OUTIS. Doors open at 7.15; Box-office open daily from 10 to 5 o'clock. Telephone 3,211. MORNING PERFORMANCE WEDNESDAY NEXT, and every Wednesday and Saturday, at 2 o'clock. Children half price.—R. D'Albertson, Acting Manager.

## *SIR ROBERT BELL-THE-CAT.*

THE release of Dr. Geffcken, and the abandonment of the monstrous charge brought against him by Prince Bismarck, is a useful pendant to the exposure of the methods of the Reptile press, which we owe to the initiative of our Ambassador at St. Petersburg. For ninety-nine days, as long as the whole reign of the Emperor Frederick, this eminent scholar and distinguished patriot has been kept in gaol by the Chancellor's sole will and pleasure. There was no charge against him which could stand the scrutiny of a court. He was an innocent man unjustly imprisoned, and he is without remedy. That is the way in which Prince Bismarck's political opponents are treated—when they have the misfortune to live in Germany.

The experience of Dr. Geffcken is a timely hint as to the inconvenience that would follow if the authority of Prince Bismarck were to be extended beyond the frontiers of the Fatherland. It increases the satisfaction with which we regard the high-spirited and sensible action of Sir Robert Morier in resenting with the necessary promptitude the attempt of the Reptile press to destroy the reputation of a British Ambassador on the strength of the second hand calumnies of a convicted traitor. The courts of Germany took three months to discover that Prince Bismarck had not a leg to stand upon in his denunciation of Professor Geffcken, the press of the civilized world—excluding of course the Reptile brood who hiss in unison as the Press Bureau gives the signal—has not taken three days to dismiss as preposterous the monstrous calumny which has been brought against Sir Robert Morier. The universal chorus of indignation and contempt—a chorus in which the independent German press takes a very honourable part—has for a moment confounded the Reptilian orchestra, which can find nothing better to say than to suggest that Sir Robert Morier fabricated or got some one else to fabricate Bazaine's contradiction. To such straits are the leading Conservative organs of the German capital reduced in order to cover the shame of the exposure which has come upon them and their master.

Turning aside from these details to contemplate the matter in its wider aspects, it is precisely because we are so German in our sympathies that we feel so much satisfaction at the exposure which has overtaken Count Herbert Bismarck. No doubt it is somewhat cruel, but it is salutary, and in the end it will prove to have been invaluable both for Germany and the Bismarcks themselves. Nothing could be worse for the interests of Germany than the impression of certain highly placed Germans that no matter how they bullied and bounced, there was no one who dared say a word in reply. Nothing is more certain in human affairs than the law that men in such a position end by making themselves intolerable. We do not want the Bismarcks to be intolerable, either father or son. Prince Bismarck is the first statesman in Europe, and so long as he will keep within the tolerably wide area that is allotted to the "honest broker," and refrain from presuming too far upon the good feeling and forbearance of his neighbours, there is no one can more heartily wish him well than the English. But when he oversteps those limits, he imperils his own position and endangers his own work. From that temptation Sir Robert Morier has done much to deliver the Chancellor, and for that we are as grateful as Prince Bismarck ought to be, and isn't.

If that is our feeling as advocates of the headship of Germany in the Concert of Europe, as Englishmen we are still more satisfied that it has fallen to the lot of our Ambassador to stand up to the great Chancellor. Sir Robert Morier, by his manly, straightforward conduct, has conferred a public benefit upon the world which it is difficult to over-estimate. Europe has cowered so long beneath the spell of the great German Chancellor that it seemed as if no one would ever be forthcoming to speak the word that would break the power of the magician by one straightforward courageous word of defiant protest. Sir Robert Morier has spoken that word, spoken it in manly fashion as an English gentleman should, and there is not a capital in Europe where men are not grateful for tearing the mask off this Reptile moonlighter of reputations. Nowhere excepting at Berlin itself is Sir Robert Morier's action hailed with such relief as at Vienna, where Count Taaffe has had a tolerably rough experience of the Bismarckian manner. Sir Robert, it is evident, has acted without consultation with his Government. The calumny appeared on the 16th of December. It reached St. Petersburg on the 19th, and Sir Robert must at once have written to Count Herbert the note to which the Count made so unworthy a response. By taking this independent action at his own risk, without handing over the disagreeable business to Lord Salisbury, he did well. The affair, which might have been international, is now personal. It will no doubt have political consequences—consequences, we hope, of the happiest kind. The Reptile press will in future be kept under a closer muzzle. Count Herbert will think twice and even thrice before disseminating the incredible calumnies of a creature like Bazaine in order to damage his late Emperor's friend, and in Europe there will be a general feeling of relief that a limit has at last been put to the practice of trampling with jackboots on the corns of every one who is not a *persona grata* with the Bismarcks.

## *THE TOTAL ECLIPSE OF THE SUN.*

By Professor J. Norman Lockyer, F.R.S.

Although not much detailed information appears or was to be expected in the telegrams which have so far appeared in the press, there is quite enough to show that information touching many important points has been secured. This is most fortunate, for the eclipse occurred at one of the best marked minima of solar spots that could have been wished; indeed, it was as marked as the minima of 1878, when again the eclipse swept over the American continent and was most fully observed.

First, there seems no doubt that the tremendous expansion of the sun's surroundings in the plane of its equator, dwelt upon strongly by Newcomb in his account of the eclipse of 1878, has been reobserved. We read that this ring was seen to extend some two millions of miles on either side of the sun and to put on the appearance of two forked wings of light. Not only did we get in 1878 this ring-like extension so well marked, but in consequence of the extreme quietude of the sun's atmosphere at the time the exquisite structure of the atmosphere over each pole was one of the most striking features of the eclipse. I shall never forget it, though I had only a 3¼-inch Cooke to observe it with. The appearance was strictly like ostrich feathers bending gracefully over from the sun's axis prolonged, those nearest the pole bending least. This or something very like it has evidently been again seen, and the photographs which have been taken by Mr. Pickering's and other parties will evidently give a good account of them, and supply a grain of comfort for the disappointment I had in the West Indies in 1886, when I intended to photograph these features specially with two cameras (each with six-inch object glasses), and got clouded out.

It must be noted, too, that our American cousins have, as might have been expected, brought up some heavy artillery. We read of thirteen-inch and eight-inch refractors. Nothing so large as this has ever been employed before in eclipse expeditions, but then the parties this time have not been far from their base. In one of the telegrams it is stated that Mr. Pickering's party secured twenty spectrum photographs of the corona. This perhaps is the best news of all, and if it be true, and if the photographs turn out well, they may enable us this century to settle one of the most interesting and far-reaching questions which have been raised in it, and one moreover on which it seemed so probable that we should never possess precise information. I allude to the chemical and physical characteristics of the outer envelopes of a star like our sun.

Year by year lately the idea has been gaining ground that the sun's surroundings are of a meteoric nature, but so far the information obtained during eclipses has thrown little light on this particular point. If it should happen that one of the twenty photographs to which I have referred bears on its film a record of certain parts of the spectra of carbon and manganese, the question may be considered as set finally at rest.

So far as regards questions on which information has been sought by the observers, it is impossible to say what questions will not be raised by the observations. So far as I know, each eclipse, by putting us at a higher level of knowledge and giving us a wider horizon, has started more questions than it has settled, and may this ever be! and, moreover, may as many eclipses as possible sweep over the United States of America, where astronomy is cultivated on a scale which puts the Old World, and especially the old country, to shame.

## DEAD MEN'S GOLD.

It is becoming customary at the end of a year to launch upon the public incomplete and ill-digested lists of the personal estates of rich dead men that have paid probate duty to the Exchequer. One list, published in a contemporary this week, curiously enough made no mention of the great fortune of the late Sir Robert Loder, which ranks second only to that of Baron De Stern. The name of the late Mr. Daniel Thwaites, the Blackburn brewer, was also omitted, and no attempt has been made to show the proportions contributed by the various trades and professions to the year's harvest of dead men's gold. This we do in the following tables, commencing with landowners who left more than £200,000 personalty, and who form, as usual, an insignificant proportion:—

Landowners.

| | |
|---|---|
| Charles Seeley, Brook House, Isle of Wight | £496,901 |
| Lord Northwick | 324,517 |
| Hon. Fred. Tollemache, Ham House, Petersham | 238,951 |
| C. Markham, Tapton House, Chesterfield | 233,900 |
| J. J. Jones, Abberley Hall, Worcester | 247,245 |
| W. W. Leycester, Ennismore, Cork | 214,276 |

Even of this total personalty, more than one half should not, in fairness, be held to be derived from land. The only other peers whose personal estate has been declared at more than £100,000 were the Duke of Rutland, Lord Hawke, and Lord Lyons, although Lord Portman should be included. Many baronets died, but none had accumulated wealth out of land. The great fortunes were, as heretofore, made in business. To begin with—

Bankers and Financiers.

| | |
|---|---|
| Baron De Stern | £3,544,973 |
| Lord Wolverton, Glyn's | 1,820,000 |
| Harvie M. Farquhar, Herries | 544,684 |
| Thomas S. Bolitho, Penzance | 414,564 |
| Alf. Backhouse, Darlington | 370,699 |
| Fleetwood Pellew Wilson | 269,790 |

Mr. Hugh McCalmont's will was proved in 1887, which *Truth* should have known.

Merchants, Shipbrokers, &c.

| | |
|---|---|
| Sir Robert Loder, Bart., of Whittlebury | £2,500,000 |
| Sir William Pearce | 1,200,000 |
| Sir William Miller, Bart., of Manderston | 1,023,000 |
| William Henderson, Porchester-square | 454,000 |
| C. R. Fenwick, London | 409,864 |
| J. Malcolmson, Balnainkill, Waterford | 332,269 |
| W. R. Gilmour | 308,186 |
| W. J. Newall, McCalmont and Co. | 257,386 |
| R. Sutherland | 253,000 |
| William Ewing, Bridley Manor, Guildford | 246,000 |

The fortune founded by Giles Loder is now split up into nine parts, and when it comes to the next generation the business origin of this huge wealth will be a tradition.

Brewers.

| | |
|---|---|
| Edward Charrington, Anchor Brewery | £386,082 |
| Sir Edward Lacon, Bart., Yarmouth Brewery | 382,473 |
| George Henty, Chichester and Petersfield | 335,590 |
| Henry Smith, Griffin Brewery, Chiswick | 189,459 |
| John Fulton, Brewery, Edinburgh | 106,000 |

The wealthiest brewer who died during the year was, however, Mr. Daniel Thwaites, of Blackburn, the amount of whose personalty does not appear, but it is understood that his son-in-law, Mr. R. A. Yerburgh, is now one of the richest men in the House of Commons.

Steel, Iron, and Railways.

| | |
|---|---|
| Sir John Hardy, Bart., Low Moor Ironworks | £1,033,482 |
| Thomas Jessop, steel manufacturer, Sheffield | 656,450 |
| Daniel Wood, Glossop | 508,165 |
| Benjamin Piercy, C.E., Denbigh | 324,000 |
| Henry Robertson, Monmouth | 185,000 |
| Alfred Krupp, Essen (in England) | 273,125 |

It is curious that Mr. Piercy and Mr. Robertson, who had long been associated in railway engineering, died within two days of each other.

What Mr. Charles Bath, of the great metal firm, has left in the shape of wealth is not yet made public.

Paper Manufacturers.

| | |
|---|---|
| R. E. P. Balston, Maidstone | £343,000 |
| W. Howard, Canterbury | 229,000 |
| James Spicer, London | 217,073 |

Colonial.

| | |
|---|---|
| R. Campbell, Buscot Park, Berks | £617,818 |
| John Gibbon, formerly of Brisbane | 246,000 |

Thomas Holt, who died at Bexley, owned but a small portion of his great property in this country. He was one of the most successful men in New South Wales, owning splendid properties in and about Sydney. Coming to localities, we find that the manufacturing districts supply most of the great fortunes. To those included in previous tables we may add the following:—

Fortunes made in Lancashire and Yorkshire.

| | |
|---|---|
| Ralph Heap, Rock Ferry, Cheshire | £422,000 |
| George Cope, tobacco manufacturer, Liverpool | 274,000 |
| Arthur Firth, Leeds | 208,050 |
| William Garnett, Bradford | 205,877 |
| Simon Musgrave, wool merchant, Leeds | 185,321 |
| Titus Salt, Saltaire | 115,318 |
| John P. Henderson, Manchester | 153,446 |
| Charles Moseley, Manchester | 148,796 |
| J. H. Loxdale, Liverpool | 145,623 |

Compared with the produce of North Country manufacture and trade, a poor show is made by—

Some well-known London Names.

| | |
|---|---|
| Robert Roskell, jeweller, Bond-street | £277,093 |
| Ch. Jos. Lambert, copper smelter | 274,900 |
| Thomas Mason, Dent, Allcroft and Co. | 118,305 |
| W. C. Jay, Regent-street | 101,000 |
| Sir John Staples | 103,680 |
| Sir Robert Carden | 104,000 |

We now come to the professions, and note that at the head of professional men stands the late Mr. William Quilter, president of the Institute

## A CHAT WITH THE WATER WALKER.

A BLEAK January morning, and a crowd of people walking quickly along the towing-path of the Thames at Barnes. What could have caused this usually deserted spot to be so thronged? Curiosity drew my footsteps towards the bank, and as I approached the assemblage of muffled-up pedestrians I noticed a figure glide quickly out of the fog which hung like a blanket over the river, and walk ashore. Dragging his apparatus after him, he laid it upon the parade facing that well known hostelry on the river bank, the White Hart, and in a few minutes we were in conversation, and then I learnt that my *vis-à-vis* was Captain Terry, the inventor and patentee of a pair of shoes which enable him to walk upon the water.

"How long," I asked, "have you had these shoes in operation?"

"The pair you have just seen have only been in use some three weeks, but I have been at work at the idea for nearly five years; in fact, ever since I crossed the Straits of Dover on my tricycle."

"Your tricycle!"

"Yes," replied the Captain, smiling at my astonishment, "in July, '83, I had completed a machine upon which I rode from Dover across the silver streak and up the sands of Boulogne to the door of an hotel, at which I had by telegraph announced my advent. The landlord thought my wire was a joke."

"How long did the journey take you?"

"Twenty hours exactly, from land to land, and right glad I was to get there. The wind was right in my teeth for five hours before landing, and I could hardly keep awake."

"How is it the public have heard so little of your tricycle since then?"

"Well, you see, I concluded that, although I had demonstrated the safety of the concern, the labour necessary to propel it was too great to render it a pleasure to work, so I took it home and there it remains. Since then I have devoted my time to perfecting the boots you have just seen. Progress with them is easy enough."

"What is your record so far?"

"Well, I have only been on the Thames for a few days, but on Thursday last I went from here to the steam packet at Kew in a trifle over half an hour."

"With the tide making that way, of course?"

"Cert'nly; but there was no wind to speak of. Come outside for a moment, before my assistant stows the boots away, and I will explain their construction." We went out.

"Here," said the Captain, "you see the simplicity of their construction. The boots, which are formed of brass, are perfectly air-tight, and in constructing them I calculated for the weight, not only of the framework which holds them in their place, but the carrying power requisite to support me also. These two handles, which work independently of each other on cog wheels, turn these two rudders, which, shaped like the propellers of a steamer, would send me along at a slow pace if I so wished, but by using one at a time I can, if necessary, turn the whole apparatus completely round in its own length. The boots are almost submerged, as you saw when I was afloat, and at the heel of each you will notice these 'feathering' flaps, which, like a duck's feet, close as I send each foot forward, and as each is drawn back by this rubber spring the flaps open against the pressure of water, and so send me onwards."

"And the utility of your invention——?"

"Well," said the Captain, "it's rather early to talk of that; but I hope the first good it will do will be mainly for myself; for after exhibiting it for a short time in London I intend to again cross the Channel, walk up the Seine and exhibit my boots at the coming Paris Exhibition."

"Rather a long walk for you?"

"Yes; but I don't fear it. Of course if it comes on to blow when I'm midway across, it will be a touch and go!"

"And then——?"

"Well, I'll have a swim for it, I s'pose."

"You'll want all your science then," I suggested. "Of course you can swim well?"

"Yes; from my earliest days I was always on the water. I have been in the navy since '68, and the Royal Humane Society gave me their medal for saving two shipmates from drowning in mid-ocean in '73."

"How old are you, Captain?"

"Thirty-six, and I was born at Havant, in Hants."

"Captain Terry?" said a telegraph boy, who came up at the moment.

The Captain opened his message and glanced through it.

"Ah," said he, "that's settled! I have arranged to show my boots at the Polytechnic in Regent-street for a short time"—and with New Year's good wishes we parted in the fog.

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The parish church of Burghfield, in Berkshire, has got a new peal of bells, but, although more musical, the new bells will not be so interesting as the old. The three bells were cast at different times, the tenor bearing the inscription, "Samuel Knight maed mee 1689." The second bell gave a poetical account of its origin:—"Samuell Knight made me the ledare of this peal to bee, George Glover, Peter Salter, 1703." The treble was inscribed with the injunction, to "Fear God, honour the King, 1779." The old bells became so cracked that if they were not "wild," in the Tennysonian sense, their music did not soothe the villagers' breasts.

## OCCASIONAL NOTES.

We regret to see that Mr. Gladstone has not faced the question about his proposal to refer the position of the Pope to international arbitration with his accustomed candour and courage. To the *Daily News* correspondent he denied that he ever proposed that "the restoration of the Pope's temporal dominion in Italy" should be so referred, which no one ever asserted. Yet the astonishing *Daily News* actually asserts that this telegram "ought to dispose of the report that Mr. Gladstone has been suggesting international arbitration between the Italian Government and the Pope." What, then, we put it to our ingenious contemporary, did Mr. Gladstone mean when he said that the "position of the Pope" should be referred to arbitration?

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A correspondent who is intensely anti-Russian writes to us as follows:—"The issue of the Serbian crisis is a very curious one. I of course rejoice at it very much, and I believe that if the Serbs play their part well they will get most of Bosnia and *Serbia irredenta*, now left to Turkey, in the long run. The "Magyar" does not seek the permanent incorporation of a large purely Serbian element to fortify the already strong Sclavonic element in the Dual Monarchy, and once he was satisfied that "free Serbia" is going to keep out the "Moscov" he will be willing enough to see the Obrenovitch ruling over the Old Serbian kingdom plus Bosnia, which never belonged to the old Nemanjid Tzars except for a moment during Stephan Dushan's lifetime."

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According to the Registrar-General's return the decline of marriage was slightly checked in 1887. Our people having more money, indulged more largely in matrimony. But the increase, slight as it was, took place solely in marriages at registrar offices. Marriages in church continue to show a progressive reduction, and those so solemnized in 1887 were fewer than in any previous year. The rally from 14.1 per 1,000 to 14.2 per 1,000 is very slight. In 1872 the proportion was 17.4 per 1,000. The average age also shows a continuous rise. In 1887 it was over 26 for bachelors and just under 25 for spinsters.

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With regard to the destruction of our natural woodlands, "Theydon Bois" writes as follows:—"I strongly endorse Mr. Percy Lindley's remarks, with the hope of drawing public attention to what has now become a most vital matter, so far as the preservation of our forests is concerned. Is it a fact that these thousands of acres are being so treated with a view to future government profit as timber lands? This view is certainly borne out by the fact that nearly every vestige of undergrowth has been cut away, and with it have disappeared the majority of the small wild creatures it was supposed to be the duty of the governing body to preserve. There is not a single spot in the whole forest that has not been hacked out of its natural appearance. The public little know how they are being gammoned out of their pretended heritage. Being in the habit of walking in all parts two or three times a week, at all seasons, I am in a position to state these facts, and shall be ready to co-operate with any one else having the courage of their opinions, and willing to stand up for our undoubted rights before it is too late."

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The evils of allowing great monopolies like the railways to be controlled by private companies are well illustrated by the case of the postal service between London and Brighton. For nearly a year now mail vans have left St. Martin's-le-Grand every night to travel by road all the way to Brighton. The reason for this revival of the road service is not of course that carriage by road is in itself cheaper than carriage by rail, but simply that the railway company makes an exorbitant charge for carrying postal matter. By the Act of Parliament which established the Parcel Post the railway companies are entitled to receive 55 per cent. of the gross receipts on the parcels they convey. But horses and carts will carry the parcels from London to Brighton for much less than this percentage, and therefore the railway is left on one side while the Post Office vans are tearing up the macadamized roads, which the ratepayers will have to repair.

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Apropos of macadamized roads, a beautiful instance of individual enterprise at other people's expense is afforded by the use of traction engines. Enterprising individuals have discovered that steam haulage is cheaper than horses, and so great engines followed by a train of waggons are sent steaming about the country lanes. As far as the owner of the engine and waggons is concerned the system is excellent, for the greater part of the expenses of carrying on this industry fall on other people, while the profits go to him only. In one parish in the North of England a careful comparison of roads traversed by engines with similar roads where no engine passes shows that the continual journeys of the traction engine cost the ratepayers £110 per mile per annum for extra repairs to the roadway. In fact, the inhabitants of the parish have come to the conclusion that it would be worth their while to pay the owner of the engines a handsome annuity *not* to run his infernal machines.

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The elections held yesterday in the departments of the Somme and the Charente Inférieure (in both of which General Boulanger was returned last August) are interesting as giving some sort of gauge of the chances in Paris. Here then are the figures at the two last elections:—

| | Republican. | | | Anti-Republican. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1885. | 1888. | 1889. | 1885. | 1888. | 1889. |
| Charente..... | 61,990 | 42,416 | 39,878 | 62,551 | 57,484 | 49,327 |
| Somme ..... | 67,276 | 41,371 | 53,154 | 67,391 | 76,094 | 60,393 |

The General, it will be seen, has held his ground in both departments, although with somewhat diminished majorities. It would be rash, however, to interpret this as any indication of a Republican rally. It more probably represents nothing except the difference between the support which General Boulanger can get when he himself is the candidate, and that which is forthcoming when (as on the present occasion) he has to make way for reactionary nominees.

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M. Blowitz, of the *Times*, has this morning followed the lead of Mrs. Crawford, of the *Daily News*, and prophesied in a case where he cannot know. It will be amusing to put the two predictions on record in time for verification or the reverse three weeks hence. According to Mrs. Crawford the Republican vote will number 180,000; the Boulangist, 140,000. According to M. Blowitz, General Boulanger can only count on 90,000, whereas the Republican vote should be 289,000. He admits that some portion of this latter sum will go over to the General, but he cannot believe that the conversion will be large enough (100,000) to run him in. Well, we shall see.

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"I do not think," writes Admiral Maxse from Paris, "that Boulanger can possibly carry the Seine Department. Doubtless all the reactionaries, Bonapartists and Orleanists, will vote for him. Paul de Cassagnac frankly says: 'He serves us in our struggle with the Republic. His profession of Republicanism matters little: sufficient for us that he is the most formidable enemy the Republic has.' My own impression is that Paris will throw a heavy vote against Cæsarism. Ultimately it is not improbable that the General may be seen over the frontier as a disturber of the peace and arch-conspirator against the Government. There is a great deal of nonsense talked about the danger of making a martyr of a man. As a fact, a French pretender is only safe over the border."

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Apropos of the pictures lent by Mr. Horrocks Miller, which form one of the attractions at the "Old Masters" this year, it is interesting to note how many of the patrons of modern British art have belonged not to the aristocratic but to the commercial class. Mr. Vernon, who is said to have spent £150,000 on English pictures and whose collection is one of the glories of the National Gallery, was a horse-dealer. Mr. Sheepshanks, whose pictures were the making of the South Kensington Gallery, was a partner in a cloth business at Leeds. Mr. Horrocks Miller's pictures were bought out of the proceeds of "long cloth." Mr. Jacob Bell, who was the donor of many of the best-known English pictures in the National Gallery, was a chemist. So far as art goes, "culture" would have been in a very bad way if it had not been for the "Philistines."

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An esteemed correspondent, writing from Paris on the subject of Mr. Frederic Harrison's New Year's address, remarks:—"It only requires some profound humourist to examine into Positivism for the whole thing will vanish off the stage. It is both grotesque and dishonest, the dishonesty being apparent in its misuse of language. This charge can only be evaded by allowing Positivists, like clergymen, to use language in a non-natural sense. For instance, we are enjoined to turn to 'religion,' a word which in common language means to four-fifths of the human race, and to the whole of the English race, a creed with a Deity. The Positivists mean something quite the contrary; man is to worship himself and his ephemeral brothers, the seething mass being labelled humanity! The idea of a superior Deity is abolished. Is not this cant?"

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of Accountants, with a personalty amounting to £575,509. The army and navy have nothing much to show, nor are such moderate fortunes as were left by officers in either service due to their profession. The same may be said of clergymen, of whom we mention the following:—

THE CHURCH.

| | |
|---|---|
| Rev. Walter Sneyd, Keele Hall, Staffordshire ..... | £235,000 |
| Rev. R. T. Colley, Ansford Rectory, Somerset..... | 107,000 |
| Rev. Robert Andrews, Middleton, Essex ..... | 94,000 |
| Rev. C. H. Fox Chawner, Bletchingley Rectory, Surrey ... | 56,000 |
| Rev. Geo. E. Prescott, rector of Dingwell, Herts ..... | 55,000 |
| Rev. Sir Geo. Horton, Cotton Hall, Derby ..... | 50,000 |

The master of Uppingham left £5,000, and Mr. Mackonochie £2,113, and so ardent a churchman was Mr. Howel Gwyn, of Duffryn, that all legatees seceding from the Church were cut out of his will. The profession of politics suggests some curious comparisons:—

MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT.

| | |
|---|---|
| E. Dwyer Gray, *Freeman's Journal* ..... | £89,611 |
| F. A. Yeo, Gower ..... | 68,000 |
| R. B. Sheridan..... | 50,000 |
| Colonel King-Harman ..... | 44,000 |
| J. Aloysius Blake, Waterford ..... | 15,666 |
| Henry Richard..... | 12,243 |
| Colonel Tottenham ..... | 648 |

Probably Sir John Rose, who left £303,493, should fall under this head; but it is clear that colonial politics are not, in the main, a money-making game.

LAW.

| | |
|---|---|
| Joseph Maynard, solicitor, London ..... | £436,384 |
| Barclay F. Watson, solicitor, Lincoln's-inn ..... | 340,000 |
| G. S. Venables, Q.C. ..... | 146,975 |
| Sir Richard Baggallay ..... | 64,000 |
| Lord Craighill ..... ..... | 55,000 |
| John Pitt Taylor, county court judge ..... | 61,000 |
| Montague Bere, Q.C., county court judge ..... | 50,000 |

Barristers and judges seem to have no chance with solicitors here. Rich medical men are rare. Sir W. Burrows, Bart., M.D., John Abernethy's son-in-law, left £104,628; but the limit of a doctor's saving power out of his profession seems to be £40,000.

LITERATURE.

| | |
|---|---|
| G. W. Petter, Cassell and Co. ..... | £520,561 |
| J. M. Levy, *Daily Telegraph* ..... | 475,759 |
| John Heywood, publisher, Manchester ..... | 165,848 |
| George Godwin, editor, *Builder*..... | 79,000 |
| James Clarke, *Christian World* ..... | 30,000 |
| Professor Bonamy Price ..... | 11,758 |
| Professor Leone Levi ..... | 10,847 |
| J. A. Cotter Morison ..... | 7,000 |
| Matthew Arnold..... | 1,040 |

The late Mr. George Routledge's wealth is not yet published; but it is clear that it is the commercial side of literature that pays. The same applies to art, out of which Mr. Christie, the auctioneer, saved £64,000, and Mr. Frank Holl, R.A., £36,180.

PUBLIC ENTERTAINERS.

| | |
|---|---|
| C. Hengler, cirque ..... | £110,000 |
| Tom King, prize fighter ..... | 54,472 |
| Jenny Lind ..... | 40,630 |
| R. R. Bignell, Trocadéro ..... | 20,845 |
| John Clayton..... | 8,120 |
| German Reed..... | 2,000 |

The wealthy women who formed such a feature of the 1887 obituary were absent in 1888. The year's wills, however, abounded in curious and novel points. Heirs of landowners have been called upon to choose between executing a resettlement of entail or forfeiting the personal estate. This was so with Mr. Basset, of Tehidy, who left £102,000 in money. There were occasional injunctions to cremate the deceased; Mr. John Diplock, of Honor Oak, would have seven clear days pass before interment, while Mr. Dennis Crofton, who left £60,000, ordered that his face should be exposed in his coffin until putrefaction set in. Lord Newborough has willed that after a time his body is to be reinterred in a monastery in a little island off the Carnarvon coast. The Hon. Mrs. Byron gave her husband the option of taking an annuity of £2,000 a year or a capital sum of £47,000, a point that must have been promptly settled. The Rev. William Wight, of the Arabs Tent, Chiselhurst, would fain have devoted his wealth to founding a college for fitting young women for marriage, chiefly by means of early rising and cold baths, but Mr. Justice Chitty interfered. There was no appeal, however, from the will of the City testator who was so irritated by being called an "old pig" by his wife that he bequeathed a farthing to her, and ordered the coin to be forwarded by post unpaid. There has been a tendency to advance the age at which young men will obtain full control over their wealth. The biggest annuity left by will to a widow was £8,000 a year, which was a provision in the will of the Darlington banker Mr. Backhouse.

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## AN ICONOCLASTIC PEER.

Lord Dysart writes to a local paper taking exception to its description of the "Messiah" in a report of its performance of the oratorio by the Grantham Philharmonic Society as "the finest composition of music that ever was heard." He thinks it can be nothing but bigotry that can make a modern Englishman persist in holding up the "Messiah" as the greatest, or, indeed, anything like the greatest, sacred composition. Handel was undoubtedly a genius, and the "Messiah" a wonderful work, especially considering the period at which it was written and the scanty material with which Handel had to work. But Bach far surpassed him in grandeur and sublimity of thought and expression, and Beethoven has left the world the richer by his gigantic masterpiece the Mass in D; yet the modern Englishman, with a pertinacity which would be praiseworthy in a better cause, clings to the "Messiah," and makes it part and parcel of his personal luggage, stowing it away with his Church and State, his army and navy, and his roast beef and plum pudding. At the first performance of the "Messiah" it was requested that ladies should leave their hoops behind them to make room for more company; and Lord Dysart hopes that the next time our well-meaning John Bull goes to hear the "Messiah" he will leave the overgrown hoop of his prejudice behind him, in order to leave a little room somewhere for a fresh idea.

## THE FUTURE "HOME, SWEET HOME."

A SENSE of gallantry added to natural reticence rendered it very difficult for our representative, some days ago, to extract information from a well-known examiner in whose possession, we were given to understand, lay stores of intellectual and ingenious facts. A short, dark-haired, dark-eyed professor, with many cares written on his face, and apparently *nel mezzo del cammin*, received the interviewer somewhat roughly at first; but when it was made clear to him (not, however, without a lavish expenditure of argument) that there was no comparison between his yielding answers to our queries and a priest's disclosing the secrets of the confessional, he allowed himself to sink back in an easy chair, gave a short preliminary cough, made five Gothic arches with the tip-to-tip fingers of his two hands, and began slowly to recount his experiences.

For some years he had been examiner in Household Science, and during that time he had marked thousands of examination papers from girls whose ages ranged from twelve to eighteen. They had entered from schools of all kinds—Government and private—and the amount of knowledge which they brought with them displayed a variety of thought and expression quite beyond his powers of description. Having made this statement, the examiner heaved a melancholy sigh, and our representative's curiosity was sufficiently aroused to inquire if acquaintance with the domestic ideas of so many young women did not give proof that the sex was developing rapidly, and making immense strides towards the lofty position which Lord Salisbury hoped to secure for them in the political future. "Politically," said the examiner, "they may be rushing up the ladder of life—that does not concern me—but as regards a knowledge of domestic economy I can swear that a large majority of them are content to keep to the lowest rungs. I am sorry I cannot give you a cutting from all the examination papers on the subject which I have read. I have only a few selections from this year's answers, and had you waited a week longer these, too, would probably have been destroyed." As the man of experience spoke he drew out a bundle of important-looking documents from his breast-coat pocket, and rummaged among them until he found a tiny paper-backed note-book, which he carefully opened.

"Now listen to some of these," he went on, "and judge for yourself if I have any reason to place much hope in the future of British homes presided over by Britain's daughters. A couple of the questions at the last examination touched on certain facts about food and the simplest processes of cookery. I give you the answers exactly as they were given to me without changing one iota of them, and if you mean to reproduce them 'for the good of the sex,' as you say, please do so accurately." The Professor might have been delivering a funeral oration so solemnly did he read out the following valuable statements one after the other:—

"Potatoes when done should be allowed to sit with a towel over them."
"Frying is done on a gridiron."
"Tea, coffee, and cocoa are usually adulterated with beer, ale, and brandy."
"Milk sugar is obtained from a plant in the West Indies."
"Swamp cutlets in oil."
"Brown bread is more bulky and more spongy, and helps to distend the stomach better than white bread. Therefore, it is more wholesome."
"Brown bread forms a crust on the stomach."
"Carbonaceous foods perform heat and make people fat; nitrogenous foods perform force."
"Get a shoulder of mutton, trim it from the neck neatly, leave an inch or two of bare bone for a handle, add a pinch of pepper and salt. Then put it on the pan, and six or seven minutes will cook it."
"Begin to prepare cutlets by paring the chops of the sheep."
"Do not throw away the small crags of mutton."
"Have your frying-pan ruthlessly clean."
"A few hours should be sufficient to cook a cutlet."
"Put your thermometer into the dripping of the pan, and if it rises to 212 degrees it is boiling."
"Cutlets should be boiled in cold water, and served cold with some parsley and warm potatoes."
"Tea is adulterated with milk, sugar, and water; coffee the same."
"Brown bread irritates the intestates."
"Each cutlet should be an inch long."
"Brown bread ruffles the inside of the gullet."

"So much for food," remarked the examiner, plaintively. "The suggestions given for the treatment of simple ailments and in first-help cases were not quite so original, yet you may wish to take a note of half a dozen or so:"—

"Poison should be taken out with a tweezers."
"An emetic is best for poisoning."
"If you want to keep a room healthy, sit in it with a bowl of lime water."
"In case of a convulsive fit speak to the patient sharply."
"You cannot breathe carbonic acid gas over again."
"Place the person who has fainted in a lying posture, keep him quiet, and wait till he comes round."
"If you want to know your temperature put a barometer into your mouth."
"The average warmth of air is 300 deg., of a human body 112."
"When we go without food for a certain length of time we ascertain the heat of the body."
"The use of minerals as food is to keep the blood from getting too rich."
"The heat of the body is produced by putting a thermometer in your mouth."

Having read thus far, another sigh escaped from the suffering soul of the Professor, and after a pause he gravely asked our representative, did he know the function of nitrogen in the air? (Perhaps for a very good reason our representative omits to give his own reply):—

"The function of nitrogen in the air is to repair the waste of our solid planet which is constantly taking place."
"The function of nitrogen is for balloons."
"The function of nitrogen is 7,900."
"The function of nitrogen is to keep us from falling off the earth."
"If there was no nitrogen in the air we would die of fits of laughing."

"I think, however," observed the victim of all this invention, "that ingenuity and style reach their climax in the answers given to questions concerning the washing of clothes, the burning of a candle, the cleaning of a house, the composition of air, the properties of different clothes materials, and the various forms in which the substance carbon may be found. I shall give the answers as they come in my note-book, without minding their logical order:"—

"When sweeping the floor, a servant should pick out all organic matter."
"The air is called a compound body because it contains 3 volumes in 1,000 volumes of itself—that is, 33 times less than 1 per cent."
"A candle burns for a good many reasons—to give light, to give heat, to save the expense of oil or gas."
"Starch the clothes with starch, salt, and butter."
"Cotton is derived from a plant called flax with a pretty blue flower."
"Wool should be worn always next the skin, as it soaks the perspiration and the rain."
"Shoeblacks consist of pure carbon."
"Lampbone, backbone, and soot contain some particles of carbon."
"Washing day is considered a day of weatness and general slopiness."
"Wool is a good conductor of heat and throws off the rays of the sun."
"Wash the white things in a ladder first, and then in a copper."
"Phamphlet is another name for black-lead."
"Cotton comes from the sheep."
"You wash clothes to release them from a yellow tinge which they might otherwise represent."
"Cotton is a plant which was originated in the West Indies."
"Carbon may be found in lumbago."
"Woollen materials dye well, and are non-conductors of lightning."

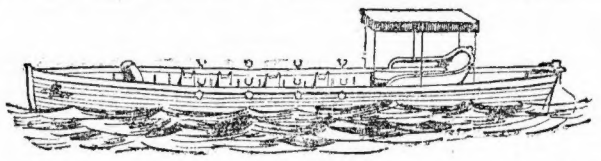
"These," remarked the examiner, "are only a few specimens. I could easily give you a hundred more if these were not sufficient to prove to your editor that the fair sex is most profoundly ingenious. Just fancy what a girl did who was told to draw out a classification of foods according to the work they perform. She drew diagrams of a cow and a sheep, and divided them into joints of butcher's meat. Though I have avoided mere slips and irrelevancies, I can assure you they were many and wonderful. Before you go you will, perhaps, be pleased to learn into what kaleidoscopic forms the term 'warp and woof' may be shaken. Here are some I find jotted down: 'the warft and the werft,' 'the waft and the wept,' 'the wift and the weft,' 'the werp and the warp,' 'the weave and the worp,' 'the worp and the wemp,' 'the theft and the weft,' and 'the yelp and the welp.'"

Our representative must have considered this a final and fatal blow to any doubt he may have ever cherished in his misogamic breast concerning woman's creative capacity, for he tells us no more of the interview save that he and the examiner "parted mournfully like men to whom the future of 'Home, Sweet Home' had been revealed, and whose hearts were aching for the sorrows of posterity."

## AN IMPERIAL PLEASURE BOAT.

THOUGH the Thames has lost its shipbuilding, it still retains its supremacy in the construction of boats, and a Thames skiff ranks as high with rowing men as a Clyde clipper among seafarers. Each year large numbers of boats are shipped to all parts of the world; some, indeed, for the Clyde, which looks somewhat like sending coals to Newcastle. The secret lies in the superior finish, just as the reputation of Clyde-built vessels lies in the superiority of the Glasgow artisans to turn out the highest possible class of marine fittings and furniture.

The latest triumph of boatbuilding is a large Imperial pleasure gig for his Imperial Highness the Emperor of Germany, to be used on the lake within the grounds at Potsdam. This boat, which has been built by Messrs.



Messum and Son, of Richmond, will be ready for launching in a few days, and is already an object of attraction to rowing men. She is in length 32 ft. from the outside of the stem to the stern post, and has a beam width of four feet ten inches, and is seated for four oars. She is a little stronger than the boat the same firm built to the order of Mr. Vanderbilt, of New York, a year ago, or anything one is accustomed to see at Henley, and no doubt is meant to prove dry and comfortable in "lumpy water." The keel and the timbers are of best British oak, the outer skin of mahogany, the seats and fittings being of walnut, with the exception of the lounge rail, which is of Spanish mahogany. This lounge rail is set extra high, and is about as wide as the seat of an ordinary brougham. It is richly lined with cushions of dark navy blue, and surmounted by an awning of grey and gold cloth, the whole conveying an idea of great ease and comfort. On each side of the bow the Imperial crown has been painted in gold, as also in the centre of the lounge rail; otherwise the ornamentations are exceedingly simple, though executed with apparent taste and skill. The stern has been plated with nickel silver, of which material are the rowlocks, which are on a self-acting principle, so that the oars may be well held, yet readily released, and the rudder cases, head, and yoke, the yoke lines being of tasselled cotton. The metal portions of the boat-hook are also of nickel.

The lines of the vessel are very sweet. She has what naval architects call "a pleasing entrance," the bow tapering easily till the middle, where her lines have been made a little straight. She has, however, a clean run aft, and should be very light to pull, though a family boat and broad of beam. All of the workmanship, it is needless to state, is of the highest order, the texture work of the gratings even having been most elaborately executed. The boat will be on view during the Christmas holidays, after which she will be shipped to her destination. There is on view—although as yet in frame—in the loft above a launch being built to the order of the Sultan. This boat when finished will be fitted with electric accumulators containing sufficient electricity to drive her at a fair speed for several hours. Except that she has been built rather short for quick turning in the Suez Canal, and has been given a swan's neck prow it would be premature to speak of her. It is satisfactory, indeed, to see such fine boats being built on the Thames, as it indicates a possibility of a large export market being created. Indeed, Mr. Messum has, within the past week, shipped several pleasure skiffs to a Buenos Ayres rowing club.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

### SCHOOLS v. CRAMMERS.

*To the* EDITOR *of the* PALL MALL GAZETTE.

SIR,—Mr. Gurney must pardon me for thinking that when two cuckoos are heard in different directions on the same day, summer is, at any rate, not far off. The same *Times* which published the Woolwich list announced the election of another of our boys to a scholarship for history and mathematics at King's College, Cambridge, for which, I am informed by one of the examiners, Mr. Gurney sent up a strong candidate. No one disputes the brilliant success of Powys-square, and Mr. Gurney will admit that Sherborne has handsomely, if somewhat grudgingly, contributed to that success in past years. My contention is that boys who make proper use of their opportunities at the public schools have no cause to be lured from school even by the magicians of Powys-square.—Yours faithfully, EDWARD M. YOUNG.

*Sherborne, January 1.*

### WHO WILL MARRY THIS POOR NEGRO?

ADVERTISEMENT.—U.S. OF A.

Wilbraham, Massachusetts, United States of America, Dec. 14, 1888.

Editor London *Pall Mall Gazette*, London, England.

My dear Sir,—I write, to beg you, to let me advertise, through the colums of your *very valuable* paper, for an English wife. I want to MARRY a GOOD, *honest, true, polite kind-hearted, well-informed, educated, somewhat wealthy, ambitious, to do that, which is good, healthy*, and *a bold Christian*, ENGLISH *lady*, I *want such a lady, for my a wife*. I am an American negro, born twenty-six years ago, the *color of my skin is* DARK, I was born poor, have worked very hard to educate myself. *Learned to read, and write, after working under a hard tastmaster*, all day, and studing at night by *firewood-light*, was unable to employ a teacher. I am considered now to be a very fine public speaker. I am called, the "finest young orator in my state." I am an active member of the Medothist Episcopal Church (Wesley's Church). I am a local minister in the M. E. Church, I am polite, I am an uncompromising temperance advocate, I believe very strongly in the great reforms (*moral* reforms) so much needed, both in America and Europe. I do not like America. The white pople oppress the negro. The white man, in America is naturally prejudice the color of a negro's skin. The American white man is unwilling to see the negro rise, higher, than "a hewer of wood, and a drawer of water." If there be anywhere in England, *a true* WIDOW, AN HONEST MAID, or a single young lady (good livers or wealthy) who would like to marry, or to correspond to, or with me, I would take great pleasure in reading a line from them at any time, upon this suject. The lady must have some wealth, and a home. I will do all in my power to make, whoever she may be, a happy wife, and shall spend my future life with her upon English soil,—Direct please, all mail to,

*Box 161, Wilbraham, Mass., U.S.A.* WILLIAM W. LAWRENCE.

## DO ACTORS FEEL?*

BY GRANT ALLEN.

AT first sight, Mr. William Archer's book on the vexed question long since propounded by Diderot—Does the actor feel, or ought he to feel?—seems an awful example of what, in this age of specialists, we are coming to. Here is a problem of a particular art, and that by no means the highest among arts, seriously treated by a conscientious critic with an array of authorities, a profundity of research, and a display of acute psychological analysis that on the first blush of it fairly take one's breath away. It is specialism run riot. The treatment is so infinitely beyond the importance of the subject that it turns one's hair grey merely to contemplate it. Behold indeed a dramatic critic who takes his own functions seriously! If this kind of thing goes on much longer, we shall expect to read subtle and exhaustive anatomical and psychological treatises on Serving at Tennis, or on the Conditions of Pleasure experienced in Performing the Spot Stroke at Billiards.

Nevertheless, when one once gets fairly into it, Mr. Archer's treatise amply justifies itself. In the first place, it is interesting: you can read every page, as the sporting gentleman had read his Bible, "from kiver to kiver." It is also well-written, witty, and epigrammatic. More than that, it succeeds in making the outside reader feel for the moment a genuine desire to see the question at issue well settled. And that Mr. Archer has settled it, I don't for a moment doubt. It is a bold thing to say, but he has pulverized Diderot.

He begins by fairly and squarely positing his question, and he posits it in a truly scientific fashion: "We want to arrive," he says, "at the laws which govern the average or typical mimetic temperament." It is not, he admits, a very important one: but since it has been once raised by a competent authority, and has become the ground for much false logic and empty paradox-mongering, he thinks it best that it should be finally and demonstratively settled once for all. In an historical chapter, got up with true modern bibliographical research, he shows how the problem was first started. For this purpose he traces the old and long accepted theory that feeling is a necessary ingredient in good acting—"si vis me flere dolendum est primum ipsi tibi"—through various obscure theatrical literature of the eighteenth century, till it culminates at last in Sticotti's book, on which, as a peg, Diderot hung his "Paradoxe sur le Comédien." For Diderot all that was mere moonshine or mistaken art. The actor, according to him, must observe and imitate nature: he must trust everything to study, and nothing to feeling.

Does the practice of actors show that this is so? To that simple question Mr. Archer addresses himself with English directness, and in the true spirit of experimental inquiry. For Diderot's vague anecdotes and *a priori* reasoning, he substitutes the immediate and convincing testimony of well-known actors. And he has elicited their opinions by means of a set of clever interrogatories drawn up with a subtle psychological caution that is beyond all praise. One would have been inclined beforehand, indeed, to distrust the answers: one would not have credited the actors—still less the actresses—with sufficient technical skill or sufficient honesty of purpose to tell the whole truth simply and straightforwardly. One would have supposed that, partly from want of psychological insight and the habit of self-analysis, partly from vanity, affectation, or interested motives, they either could not or would not give the plain facts. Neither expectation is well founded. The actors and actresses answer plainly and to the point; and their answers have the genuine ring of truth about them. Furthermore, in spite of Diderot and his known authority, they for the most part uphold the artistic value of real feeling: they believe they do, as a matter of fact, sympathize with their characters, and that their acting, as a rule, is all the better for such sympathy. M. Coquelin, to be sure—a mighty name—is on the other side: he "goes it blind" (quite literally blind) on Diderot; but for the rest, from Salvini down, almost every great actor who answered the inquiries is all on the side of tears and sensibility. "We should all be great artists," says Mrs. Kendal, "if we could choose each night the part we feel in a humour for." "Le cœur chaud, la tête froide," says M. Albert Lambert. "If you do not weep in the agony of grief," says Salvini, "if you do not blush with shame, if you do not glow with love, if you do not tremble with terror—you can never thoroughly transfuse into the hearts of your audience the sentiment of the situation." That single emphatic statement from one who has tried is worth far more than all the cobwebs ever spun in his study by a philosophic critic. And Mr. Archer shows by a dozen cases that actors not only laugh and weep, but that they even blush and grow pale, in spite of cosmetics.

It is a great point to have finally killed any form of error, however unimportant. I believe Mr. Archer has killed the "Paradoxe." His plain facts are too much for Diderot's false brilliancy. Not but that he himself is brilliant too. It is to be hoped when next he attempts more serious work than a dramatic problem he will turn his unusual powers of psychological analysis and observation to the consideration of some worthy and valuable philosophic subject.

* "Masks or Faces? A Study in the Psychology of Acting." By William Archer. (London: Longmans. 1888.)

## NEW BOOKS.

### HEINE'S LOVE SONGS.

"The Love Songs of Heinrich Heine." Englished by H. B. Briggs. (Trübner and Co.) Of all foreign poets Heine is now the most popular in England. There have been more books published about Heinrich Heine in London, and more translations of his writings, in the last half a dozen years than of any other European poet. The fascination of his singular personality grows with the years, and the peculiar aroma of his genius gains every year a wider circle of admirers. Mr. Briggs has essayed, not altogether unsuccessfully, to render into English the love songs of the Parisian German Jew. Samples are better than criticism. Here is a characteristic extract from the "Lyrisches Intermezzo":—

There's a sound of fife and fiddle,
And the trumpet's blare and din;
My heart's beloved is tripping
Her wedding dance within.

But mid the crash of music
From horns and drums I hear
The sighing and the sobbing
Of holy angels near.

### "DISTINGUISHED ANGLO-INDIANS."

"Distinguished Anglo-Indians." Second Series. By Colonel W. F. B. Laurie. (Allen and Co.) The title of Colonel Laurie's little book, "Distinguished Anglo-Indians," is certainly more attractive than the interior. Out of the subject he deals with the author might have made not only a readable but an extremely valuable book. The brothers Strachey, Sir Ashley Aden, Sir Auckland Colvin, Sir Alfred Lyell, Sir Rivers Thompson, &c., have all of them passed through stirring times. They came out to India as young men before the Mutiny, fought through the Mutiny, and ever since have been busy building up that wonderful creation Modern India. Between 1858 and 1888 India has developed politically, industrially, socially, at a speed that can only be paralleled by the headlong progress of a new State in the Far West. The men who have presided over this rapid but silent revolution, who have guided its course and helped to consolidate each fresh conquest, are real flesh and blood men, with distinct personalities of their own, and the English people, who gain glory by their work, would not be reluctant to learn about their lives. Unfortunately, Colonel Laurie has missed his chance. Instead of making his heroes familar to his readers, he contents himself with giving a few bald particulars of official appointments, and fills out his volume with page upon page of newspaper cuttings and miscellaneous gossip. So that, when looking for information about the men who have helped to make India, we find, instead, penny-a-line padding about the procession of Indian princes on Jubilee Day, and a detailed account of the Prince of Wales's first tiger.

*NOTICES.*

*Announcements of* BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, *and* DEATHS *are inserted for 5s. each. The* PALL MALL GAZETTE *is sent post free for any number of days to any address in the United Kingdom, France, Germany, and all countries in the Postal Union, at the rate of ninepence per week, or 9s. 6d. per quarter. The* PALL MALL BUDGET, *also post free, costs for the United Kingdom 4s. 11d. per quarter; for all countries in the Postal Union 5s. 5d. per quarter: for India and China 6s. per quarter. Apply to the Manager,* PALL MALL GAZETTE, 2, NORTHUMBERLAND-STREET, STRAND, W.C.

THEATRE ROYAL COVENT GARDEN.
Lessee, Mr. W. FREEMAN THOMAS.
HENGLER'S GRAND CIRCUS COMPANY.
TWICE DAILY, at 2 and 7.30.
Prices of Admission:—Gallery, 6d.; Amphitheatre, 1s.; Pit and Promenade, 2s.; Stage Stalls, 3s.; First Circle, 3s.; Grand Circle, 4s.; Stalls, 5s.; Boxes from 10s. 6d. to £3 3s. Early doors open at One o'clock and 6.30 (entrance, Hart-street) to Pit and Promenade, Amphitheatre and Gallery, 6d. Extra. Box-office open daily, from 10 till 5, under the direction of Mr. E. Hall. No charge for booking. Acting Manager and Treasurer, Mr. WALTER GOOCH. Musical Director, Mr. GEORGE CLEMMENTS.

SPECIAL NOTICE – CHILDREN HALF-PRICE to MORNING and EVENING PERFORMANCES to all parts of the House (except Gallery) on payment at the doors, or seats can be secured in advance at the Box-office and all Libraries.—HENGLER'S CIRCUS, THEATRE ROYAL COVENT GARDEN.

COMEDY THEATRE.—TO-NIGHT, at 9 o'clock, a New Farcical Comedy, in three acts, entitled UNCLES AND AUNTS, by W. LESTOCQ and WALTER EVERARD. Mr. W. S. Penley, and special cast. Preceded, at 8, by FENNEL, by J. K. JEROME.—Business Manager, Mr. E. F. BRADLEY.

UNCLES AND AUNTS.—MATINEE SATURDAY NEXT, at 3 o'clock. COMEDY THEATRE.

PRINCESS'S THEATRE.—Sole Lessee, Miss GRACE HAWTHORNE. Manager, Mr. W. W. KELLY.—ENORMOUS SUCCESS of HANDS ACROSS THE SEA (free list entirely suspended). Messrs. Henry Neville, Robert Pateman, E. W. Garden, W. L. Abingdon, Julian Cross, A. Bucklaw, E. Gurney, Morell, Grace, Dalziell; Misses Webster, De Solla, Vizetelly, and Mary Rorke. A HAPPY PAIR, at 7.30. Seats at the Box-office (Mr. A. Frye), 10 till 5, and the Libraries.

PRINCESS'S THEATRE.—MATINEES of "HANDS ACROSS THE SEA" EVERY SATURDAY at 2.30. A gigantic success. Doors open at 2 o'clock. Free list entirely suspended.

CRYSTAL PALACE PANTOMIME.—CINDERELLA. Written by HORACE LENNARD, Produced under direction of OSCAR BARRETT. DAILY at 3, and THURSDAY, and SATURDAY EVENINGS at 7.30. Seats from 1s. to 5s.

CRYSTAL PALACE PANTOMIME.—CINDERELLA, DAILY at 3.0, and THURSDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, at 7.30.—The powerful company includes—Messrs. Edward Righton, Clarence J. Hague, and John D'Auban; Mesdames Susie Vaughan, Emma D'Auban, Mary Righton, Kate Vito, Amy Liddon, and Edith Bruce. Seats from 1s.

NIAGARA IN LONDON. COLOSSAL PICTURE of the GREAT FALLS, original effects, by PHILIPPOTEAUX. Pleasant Lounge, Music, American Sweetmeat Store. Electric Light. Refreshments by Beguinot. Admission 1s. No fees. 10 to 10.—YORK STREET, WESTMINSTER, St. James's Park Station.

ART GALLERIES.

NEW GALLERY, Regent-street.—EXHIBITION of the ROYAL HOUSE of STUART.—NOW OPEN from 10 A.M. to 7 P.M. Admission One Shilling. Season Tickets Five Shillings.

CHAMPION PHOTOGRAPHIC EXHIBITION, containing 350 Photographs by 75 Professionals and Amateurs, all of which have taken prizes at previous Exhibitions, NOW OPEN at THE FINE ART SOCIETY'S, 148, NEW BOND-STREET.

## To-Day and To-morrow.

TO-DAY.

"Colours in Nature," by the Rev. F. A. Walker—Victoria Institute, 7, Adelphi-terrace, 8.
"Arts and Artists," by Mr. Harry Furniss, London Institution, Finsbury-circus, 5.
"Journey over the Central Plateau of Africa from Natal to Benguela," by F. S. Arnot, Royal Geographical Society, University of London, 8.30.
The Lettsonian Lectures, by Dr. W. R. Gowers, Medical Society of London, 11, Chandos-street, Cavendish-square, 8.
Camera Club Press View, 21, Bedford-street, W.C., 7 to 9 P.M.
St. James's Hall Popular Concerts, 8.30.
Week of Universal Prayer, Steinway Hall, Portman-square, 11. Centenary Hall, Bishopsgate, 12.
Mortimer Menpes' Children's At Home, at Osborne Lodge.
Jews' Hospital Committee, 2.30.
County Council Meetings—Brixton: Lady Sandhurst and Captain Verney, Gresham Hall, Gresham-road, 8. Haggerston: Mr. J. F. B. Firth, M.P., and Lord Monkswell, Costers' Hall, Hoxton-street, 8. South Islington: Mr. Memory, St. Peter's School Room, St. Peter's-square, 8. Poplar: The Hon. R. Grosvenor and Mr. J. McDougall, Millwall Congregational Church, 125, West Ferry-road, 8. London: Lord Rosebery, Schoolroom, Bishopsgate Churchyard. Central Hackney: Messrs. Richard Martin and A. F. Bowser, St. Peter's Schools, De Beauvoir-square, 8. Norwood: Mr. W. B. Doubleday, Cornwall Hall, Brixton-hill, 8. West Southwark: Messrs. Hagges and Rhodes, Bath-street Chapel, London-road, 8.
Meeting of the Unemployed (Social Democratic Federation)—Wellington Statue, Hyde Park, 3.
Companies' Meetings: Maxim-Weston Electric, Cannon-street Hotel, 12; Anglo-Saxon Gold, Cannon-street Hotel, 3.
St. Pancras Total Abstinence Association—Vestry Hall, 8.
Oxford University Mission to Calcutta—Meeting of Associates, High School, Gresham-street, 4.
Exhibitions, &c., Open—Crystal Palace, from 10; Niagara in London, Westminster, from 10; Mdme. Tussaud's, Marylebone-road, from 9; Zoological Gardens, Regent's Park, from 9; Winter Exhibition, Olympia, 11; World's Fair, Agricultural Hall, from 10; Alexandra Palace, from 10; Lambeth Polytechnic Industrial Exhibition, Ferndale-road, Brixton; Exhibition of Royal House of Stuart, at the New Gallery, Regent-street, W.; Polytechnic Industrial Exhibition, Regent-street.

TO-MORROW.

"The Distribution and Density of the Old British Population of Hampshire," by T. W. Shore, Anthropological Society, 3, Hanover-square, 8.30.
Medical and Chirurgical, 53, Berners-street, Oxford-street, W., 8.30.
Biblical Archæology, 9, Conduit-street, W., Annual Meeting, 8.
"A Chat on Gastropods," by S. Pace, Metropolitan Scientific Association, City of London College, 7.
Mdme. Patti's Farewell Concert, Royal Albert Hall, 8.
Presentation to Mrs. Chamberlain, Town Hall, Birmingham.
Salvation Army, Celebration of Commissioning of the 7,000th Officer, St. James's Hall, Piccadilly, 7.
Cloud and Cloudland, by Professor Dewar, Royal Institution, 3.
The Compound Principle Applied to Locomotives, by E. Worthington, Institute of Civil Engineers, 25, Great George-street, 8.
County Council Meetings—Hoxton: Messrs. Edwin Austin and N. Moss, New Tabernacle, Old-street, 8. Mile-end: Messrs. Charrington and Hollington, Congregational Schools, Burdett-road, 8. West Islington: Mr. D. H. Macfarlane, Caledonian Rooms, Bingfield-street, 8.30. Norwood: Mr. W. B. Doubleday, Public Middle-class School, Gipsy-hill, 8.
Shakspeare and Democracy, by E. H. Pickersgill, M.P.—City Temple, 8.

## SIR HORACE DAVEY WILL STICK TO STOCKTON.

The *Newcastle Daily Leader* has the authority of Sir Horace Davey for saying that there is no truth whatever in the report that he is inclined to accept a post on the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, and that the appointment would again cause a vacancy in the representation of Stockton.

## SERIOUS ACCIDENT TO MR. SPURGEON.

At the Metropolitan Tabernacle, Newington-butts, yesterday morning—the Rev. J. Jackson Wray officiating—a letter was read from Mr. Spurgeon, in which the reverend gentleman stated that he had had a fall down a flight of marble stairs. He could assure his friends, however, that no bones were broken. Only two loose teeth were knocked out, which would save the dentist. The bruises would soon disappear, and he could only praise God that he was still alive. This letter was written immediately after the accident, of which Mr. Spurgeon thought almost nothing; but a later account, received by telegraph, states that he is closely confined to his room. The shock to the system is very great, and his knee is very bad. The telegram ends with a request that the congregation at the Tabernacle would pray for the sufferer.

**Bord's Pianos.** 25 per cent. discount for cash, or 15s. per month (Second-hand, 10s. 6d. per month) on the three years' system. Illustrated Lists free of CHAS. STILES and CO., 42, SOUTHAMPTON-ROW, HOLBORN, LONDON, W.C. Pianos exchanged.

# FOURTH EDITION.

## A BATTLE IN HAYTI.

### DEFEAT OF THE LEGITIMISTS.—FLIGHT OF THE DEFEATED GENERAL.

Advices from Hayti state that the Legitimists have been defeated in a battle near the Dominican frontier. The Legitimist commander fled and sought refuge at the French Legation, where he was allowed to stay, and was protected from the wrath of the populace.

It appears that most vessels run the blockade with comparative ease, though two German steamers have been recently stopped.—*Central News Despatch.*

## ROWDYISM AT A VICEREGAL LEVEE.

### A CROWDED "DRAWING-ROOM" NOTHING TO IT.

An Anglo-Indian correspondent, writing from Calcutta by the mail which has just arrived, says:—"Lord Lansdowne's levée last night (December 17) was an awful crush: so rowdily did men push one another in the lower assembling room that one officer had his sword broken—I thought only British bayonets broke under pressure—one poor fellow's coat was split from top to bottom, and the scene generally was disgraceful. It all arose from the unmannerly pushing—more from mischief than anything else. I have been in ugly "rushes" in election mobs at home, and greatly prefer them to an ugly rush on the ground floor of Government House, Calcutta. The levée was the most numerously attended ever known."

## IS MR. BALFOUR IN DANGER?

The London correspondent of the *Manchester Courier* floats a rumour to the effect that the personal safety of the Chief Secretary is seriously imperilled. He says the hint comes from a person recently connected with the Invincibles.

## MR. BRIGHT.

Mr. Bright spent a comfortable night, and his condition this morning is the same as on Saturday.

## AN OFFICIAL APPOINTMENT FOR MR. H. H. JOHNSTON.

Mr. H. H. Johnston, whose name has become so identified with the West Coast of Africa, and especially the Oil River region, will shortly, writes the London correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian*, receive an appointment of the highest importance on the East Coast. It is one which will give ample room for the exercise of that tact, energy, and knowledge of human nature—savage and civilized—which has rendered Mr. Johnston so successful in the sphere he is about to quit.

## DEATH OF A FAMOUS METHODIST MINISTER.

The remains of the veteran Methodist minister, Rev. Thomas Russell, one of the co-workers with Hugh and James Bourne in founding the Primitive Methodist connection, who died at Dover on Thursday in his eighty-third year, were removed to-day for interment at Crewe along with the Bournes. The funeral takes place to-morrow. In 1830 Mr. Russell was sentenced to three months' hard labour in Abingdon gaol for open-air preaching.

## DISASTROUS MILL EXPLOSION.—SIX KILLED.

A Reuter's telegram from New York to-day states:—Intelligence from Newhope, West Virginia, announces that a grist mill at that place exploded yesterday six farmers being killed on the spot, and several other persons being injured.

## THE BOY PIANIST.

The boy pianist, Otto Hegner, who was supposed to have withdrawn for a time from public life, will be back in London next week, and the week afterwards will start on a two months' provincial tour, which, beginning at Manchester, will end at Brighton. Young Hegner will make three appearances in London and one at the Crystal Palace.

## GLORIOUS WEATHER IN SWITZERLAND.

A Swiss winter is generally cold and damp, with snow and occasional mists, but this season, says a Central News telegram from Berne, has been hitherto an altogether exceptional one. For three months past we have rarely seen rain, but little snow which fell in November. For the remainder of the time we have had a glorious sun in a blue sky. It has been cold at night, but the days have been clear and warm. The weather among the Alps is splendid, and violets, gentian and other flowers have been gathered in many spots. Circumstances have been specially favourable for mountaineering and ascents have been made of the Schreckhorn and other points in a delightfully clear atmosphere

## THE HON. P. WYNDHAM'S RESIDENCE DESTROYED.

"Clouds," the residence of the Hon. Percy Wyndham, in Wiltshire, was totally destroyed by fire on Sunday morning. No lives were lost. Fortunately some of the pictures and furniture were saved.

## ANOTHER BOULANGER VICTORY.

The result of the election for the department of Charente is as follows:—M. Duport (Boulangist), 20,000; M. Lemercier (Opportunist), 14,000.—*Central News Despatch.*

## THE FIRE AT THE CENTRAL MEAT MARKET.

### HOW THE SCENE LOOKED TO-DAY.

When our representative arrived at the scene of the great fire which took place last night in the eastern portion of the Central Meat Market, Smithfield, by which about forty shops had been either burned out or damaged, he found a large number of men engaged in removing the debris. Beyond the fact that a part of the wooden roof has been destroyed and the rooms built over the shops have in some cases been burned out, there is very little to see of the fire, as the building and most of the fittings of butchers' shops consist of iron. Business is being carried on this morning as usual in most of the shops. The fire could not have happened on a more fortunate day than Sunday, for on Saturday many of the butchers in the market dispose of nearly their whole stock of meat. If the fire had occurred on Thursday or Friday when all the butchers have their full stock for Saturday's market the destruction of beef and mutton might have been enormous.

Most of the firms are insured; but we are informed that Mr. W. Malthouse, who is a member of the Corporation and had a large quantity of beef in his shop, is not covered by insurance. The fire was confined to the central avenue and the E and F blocks. In some of the shops there are a large number of sides of beef hanging on the hooks, which have been damaged by heat and water to such an extent that it is feared a large number of them will be condemned as unfit for consumption. The principal sufferers by the fire are Messrs. Henry Fitter, Mr. Malthouse, Mr. A. Rayn, Messrs. Goldfinch and Goulden, Mr. Archer, Mr. Dennis, Messrs. J. Burkett and Co.

As to the origin of the fire, nothing certain is yet known, but it is generally believed that it broke out on the premises on Messrs. H. Fitter and Sons, who have two or three shops in the market. Messrs. Fitter, it is known, have a cooking apparatus in one of the rooms where meals are prepared for the large number of men in their employ, and it is believed that the fire occurred in this room, which is used as a kitchen. This belief, however, is not participated in by Messrs. Fitter. However, there will be a full inquiry instituted with regard to the origin of the outbreak, when no doubt it will be ascertained who is responsible for the outbreak. The fire was extinguished at 9.30 last night.

## PROFESSOR HERKOMER'S THEATRE AT BUSHEY.

Professor Herkomer is at work on a new play to be produced in his theatre at Bushey next summer. The indefatigable Professor, besides having on hand a large subject picture and a number of portraits, has, says the London correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian*, already finished the entire scoring for orchestra of the first two acts of his play, the scenery for which he also paints himself. Dr. Hans Richter has by Mr. Vert's permission undertaken to conduct for Mr. Herkomer. There are to be about twelve performances in the month of June, and the proceeds are to go to an admirable local charity at Bushey, which was started by the extra paid performances of Professor Herkomer's play last year. The School of Art at Bushey is very full, and in a most flourishing condition.

## SOMETHING ABOUT SKATES.

### A CHAT WITH MR. HILL OF THE HAYMARKET.

Messrs. Hill and Son, of the Haymarket, are among the oldest and best-known manufacturers of skates in London. The firm has been established at its present address for nearly a hundred years; it has a large English connection, and every season it sends skates, as well as ice axes and other Alpine accessories, to the Engadine, to St. Moritz, and Davos Platz. Skates are to-day things of considerable interest to a large class of the community; and we give the notes of a representative who recently called on Messrs. Hill and Son for the purpose of obtaining information with regard to the newest forms of skates, and to their sale at this time of the year. A description of various forms of skates and a note of the conversation which took place are appended.

A skate consists essentially of two parts: (1) the blade, and (2) the skate proper, or mounting whereby the blade is attached to the foot. The blade is curved and ground to suit two distinct purposes—namely, figure skating and running—while the skates themselves may roughly be classed as strapless skates, and skates fastened by springs or screws. It will be convenient to consider the two parts of the skate separately.

SKATE BLADES.

1. The "Dowler" Blade.—The "Dowler" blade is comparatively new. It is the invention of Captain Dowler, of the Skating Club, and was first introduced last season. It is suited for figure skating only. The bottom or face is ground to a seven-feet radius: that is to say, the curve at the bottom of the blade forms an arc of a circle, whose radius is seven feet. This convexity gives great power in turning. The sides of the blade, moreover, are hollowed out, so that more of the blade comes into contact with the ice than is usual, and a much larger bearing-surface is consequently attained. The "Dowler" blade is *par excellence* the blade for figure skating. As Mr. Hill aptly put it, "You are doing circles with a circular tool." This blade can, of course, be mounted upon either the "strapless" or the "clog" skate.

2. Ordinary Blades.—In the case of the ordinary blade—as indeed in the "Dowler"—the curvature along the length is so arranged as to throw the greatest weight, not upon the middle as in the "Acme" and some other forms, but upon a point nearer the heel, where the foot is more capable of bearing it. The ordinary blades are ground to a seven feet or fourteen feet radius as may be desired; and the edges form either a right angle or an obtuse angle. The right-angled edge gives the greater hold upon the ice. In the case of the obtuse bevel the bottom is very narrow, and affords very little hold upon the ice. Such a blade is suited to the hardest possible ice, and can only be recommended to the experienced skater. Another form of blade, "the Fairrie," is manufactured especially for use on the "Glaciarum," or artificial rink, at Southport. It has a projecting toe, which is supposed to give it increased "striking power."

THE MOUNTING OF THE BLADE.

In the matter of "mounting" there is variety enough and to spare. Persons with an ordinarily strong ankle will prefer a "strapless" skate; those whose feet need some support will seek that support in straps. The best known forms of the skate are the following:—

1. The "Hook and Eye" Skate.—In this a small screw is placed lengthwise in the back of the boot heel and left there during the skating season. The skate has an "eye" which is hung on to the "hook," and it is also fastened by straps. It can be fitted either with a "Dowler" or an ordinary blade, or with both.

2. The "Mount Charles" Skate.—This is the best form of the strapless skate. It is screwed permanently to the boot. Different blades can be supplied with it, and they are interchangeable. It is necessary to set apart a special pair of boots for use with the "Mount Charles" skate.

3. "The Patent Revolving Heel-plate Skate."—In the case of this skate also a special pair of boots must be set apart to be used with it; but the blade can be detached for walking. A plate is let into the heel of the boot, to which another plate at the heel of the skate is attached by pulling the movable heel round. The sole is secured by clamps.

4. The "Acme."—Every skater knows the "Acme," which is one of the cheapest and most popular forms of the strapless skate. It has one drawback: It is fastened by a spring, and this spring when fixed in its place exerts a baneful pressure upon the blade of the skate; so much so, indeed, as sometimes to bend it out of its true curvature and to make the face wavy. The "Acme" costs about 15s.

5. The "Alexandra."—A light skate with two parallel blades is manufactured for ladies and children learning. Such a skate unfortunately begets a false confidence and is not to be recommended even to the most timid beginner.

"Which pair of skates would you recommend?" asked our representative bewildered by all the varieties of blade and mounting.

"That depends entirely upon the purpose for which they are required," Mr. Hill replied. "The figure skater who can dispense with straps cannot do better than buy a pair of 'Mount Charles' skates, fitted with 'Dowler' blades. For speed, for running, and for hockey, there is nothing better than the same skates provided with the ordinary blade, ground either to an obtuse or to a right angle, preferably the latter. Those who require some support for their ankles might use the 'Hook and Eye' skate, fitted with such blades as they require. The 'Alexandra' double-bladed skate is suitable only for children."

"At what time of the year do you sell most skates?"

"Skates never sell well in England until we have a surface of ice that will really bear. Our climate is so uncertain that people won't buy their skates beforehand. Your Englishman never cares to purchase a pair of skates unless he knows where he can put his foot upon ice."

Londoners know where they can put their feet upon ice to-day, and no doubt Mr. Hill is correspondingly busy.

## SKATING IN THE LONDON PARKS.

### THE ICE NOT THICK ENOUGH FOR MUCH PATRONAGE.

Two melancholy and bedraggled storks kept watch and ward this morning over the pond in St. James's Park, and the geese, ducks and swans huddled together in an open space broken out of the ice on the east side of the bridge. West of the bridge, depite the two or three policemen, and the numerous notices to the effect that "persons are prohibited from going on the ice," some thirty men and boys were scattered over the pond, cutting up the ice, such as it was, in a manner which elicited loud and deep grumblings from anticipating skaters on the banks.

"It's a shame," said a fine-looking workman, "the ice is not thick enough for skating yet, and those fellows are just spoiling it, so that when it is thick enough it won't be worth skating on. It would serve some of them right to get a ducking, then they'd have a little patience."

THE SERPENTINE AND ROUND POND.

A troop of the "Blues" were exercising along Rotten-row, which fashionable roadway was frozen to the consistency of hard and rough cobblestones, and one lady, accompanied by her groom, was indulging in a foggy canter before breakfast. The Serpentine had no patrons. The ice only partly covered its surface, and was nowhere thick enough to be safe. On the Round Pond, where the ice was somewhat better, a couple of dozen enthusiasts seized what perhaps they thought might be their only opportunity, and skated around and around the pond, with much apparent difficulty escaping the cracks and dangerous places. If the frost continues all three of these favourite skating places will probably be well patronized to-morrow.

AT TWICKENHAM AND THE CRYSTAL PALACE.

A Twickenham correspondent telegraphs:—"This morning Mr. Sawyer Deputy Ranger, made a thorough inspection of the ice at Penn Ponds, Richmond Park, and found it to be safe. The prohibitory notices were accordingly withdrawn, and skating has now become general. Metropolitan skaters are advised that there is good ice also at Bushy Park, Osterley Park, and at the gravel pits near Teddington railway-station.

A telegram from the hon. secretary of the Crystal Palace Skating Club states that their ice in the Palace grounds is in good condition this morning.

Reports of several fatal ice accidents have come in this morning from the country.

## THROWING THE CRICKET BALL.—THE RECORD BEATEN.

A telegram from Melbourne to the *Sheffield Telegraph* says:—The American base-ball teams played their final game in Australia on Saturday. The Chicago men afterwards played a fine innings against a local team composed chiefly of Americans resident in the colony, defeating them by 20 to three. A great sensation was caused later in the afternoon, when Spalding, the Australian champion, challenged the Americans for £100 to throw the cricket-ball against him. Three Americans—Crane, Williamson, and Pfeiffer—responded to the challenge, with the result that Crane won easily with the extraordinary throw of 128 yards 10½ inches; Williamson coming next, three yards two inches behind. Crane's performance beats the world's record by two yards seven inches.

CADBURY'S COCOA is absolutely pure and untampered with. It has stood the keenest analytical tests, and consists solely of the concentrated essence of the Cocoa bean, the flavour being developed and the aroma improved by a special process of roasting.

## UP-AND-DOWN-STAIRS UPHOLSTERY IN LONDON

### INTERVIEWS WITH SOME "LEADING LIGHTS" IN HOTEL AND CLUB LAND.

Having regard to Mr. Spurgeon's accident, we sent a representative this morning to make inquiries at a few of the principal hotels and clubs in town as to the momentarily burning question of "to carpet, or not to carpet."

At the Grand the manager was most courteous, and afforded every facility for personal inspection. The staircase is carpeted with an Axminster, beautifully thick and soft, which cost 30*s.* a yard. "Here," said he, "is a little piece of bare marble," at the entrance to the dining-room; "but it is so small that we have no complaints. I am afraid Mr. Spurgeon must have had a twinge of gout at the time of his mishap. We have no casualties."

At the Victoria our representative was received with polite incredulity by the manager. "What an extraordinary errand!" said he. "Almost every respectable hotel *is* carpeted. At a country one which I control we use kamptulicon, with indiarubber edges, to prevent the waiters slipping as they hurry to and fro Here we have a Brussels, with padded edges, not for safety, but to keep the carpet-sides from wearing. It is largely a question of expense. Occasionally I have slipped slightly on the floor of our marble hall, but we never have any accident to make a fuss about."

The Métropole manager was not visible, and no information was to be had.

At the Constitutional Club our representative was equally unfortunate, but noted that a pad was laid on each step of that part of the staircase that could be seen.

The secretary of the National Liberal Club was also an absentee, but, said the hall attendant, in reply to a question, "we had no accidents before our staircase was carpeted, a year ago."

At the Carlton, whose steps, studiously sanded this frosty morning, proclaimed the care of the officials, the secretary had not arrived; but the staircase, with the exception of a small portion, is carpeted.

The Junior Carlton presented a large expanse of marble-hall; but the secretary had not come.

The Reform Club is carpeted with Axminster, and "always has been," said the under-secretary. "Most clubs are so, except for a few weeks when cleaning in the summer. We find the average 'life' of a carpet about ten years; but, as you know, some carpets wear longer than others. Still, that is about the average. You would notice the marble slab at the top of the flight of steps by which you entered. That was put down a few years ago, but before a week had passed so many complaints of slipping did we receive that we had to have it 'vermiculated,' or criss-crossed, like the brass protectors used on the stairways of the Metropolitan Railway stations."

At Cannon-street and Charing-cross hotels one walks up or downstairs on a thick carpet, which renders slipping almost impossible.

As a whole, our representative concludes, London hotel and club staircases seem to be well looked after.

## SHALL OUR CABS BE HEATED?

### LORD SHREWSBURY'S REASON FOR NOT ADOPTING FOOT-WARMERS.

The subject of foot-warmers in London cabs, ventilated in the *Pall Mall Gazette* the other day, has attracted considerable attention. We learn that, although the Shrewsbury-Talbot Company have not made any decided move towards their adoption in the "S.-T." cabs, yet several proposals have been made to them by patentees of foot-warmers to make a trial of these luxuries. Lord Shrewsbury himself, for some considerable time, tried one of the warmers submitted to him, and found it a great comfort in his own carriage, but after discussing the question of their adoption by the company, it was suggested that they were a marketable commodity, and might be a standing temptation to the cabmen. The idea was consequently temporarily abandoned.

We have received a sample of a footwarmer specially designed for cabs by a company in Long-acre, for which are claimed the following advantages:—They are portable, safe, will burn in any position, the heat generated is regular and constant, there are no disagreeable fumes, the combustion is very slow, lasting from fourteen to seventeen hours. This invention consists of a double-lined metal case, somewhat of the same shape as the hot water bottles used in railway carriages, into which slides a drawer containing a specially prepared brick for heating. This brick is composed of chemically prepared charcoal, baked in order to take any injurious properties out, which takes but a few seconds to heat to redness, and which retains its heat until reduced to a fine grey powder in a space of time varying from four to seventeen hours, according to the size of the brick. The method of using the warmer is very simple. It is merely necessary to place a prepared brick, or half a one, on a bright fire for a few seconds till it is well alight on both sides. It should then be placed in the drawer and exposed to the air for a few moments before sliding it into the case. To divide a brick it is best to saw it in two. The cases are supplied in several forms, at prices from seventeen shillings and sixpence to twenty-five shillings. The bricks are half a crown a dozen. The cases are also made in miniature sizes for ladies to carry in the hand, with small bricks to fit them. We have also received a similar announcement from Mr. Arkell, the coach-builder, of Long-acre.

These warmers, we are informed, are now used in some 1,300 public cabs throughout the kingdom, notably by Messrs. May and Jacobs, of Guildford, Messrs. Needham, of Paddington, and others. The firm which produces the warmers, which by the way are manufactured in Paris, also furnishes to cabmen a ruby glass notice bearing the inscription, in white letters, "This cab is warmed," or a paper placard, reading: "Comfort studied without extra charge. This cab is heated by a patent safety warmer." Doubtless the prominent cab proprietors of London will make the experiment of giving their patrons this extra comfort, when they learn that it has already been found to act advantageously to enterprising cabmen who have independently tried it.

## DR. GEFFCKEN'S RELEASE.

Professor Geffcken was released from the Moabit Prison, in Berlin, at eleven o'clock on Saturday morning. The Supreme Tribunal at Leipsic telegraphed to the First Public Prosecutor at Berlin, Dr. Groschuff, stating that proceedings against Professor Geffcken had been abandoned, and that he must, therefore, be set at liberty at once. The official in question conveyed the message to Professor Geffcken without delay, whereupon the latter at once left the prison and proceeded to Hamburg in the afternoon. He was in prison for ninety nine days on the mere suspicion of having committed treason to the State by the publication of the Emperor Frederick's diary of 1870-71.

The Supreme Court of the Empire, after having all the evidence before it, has now declined to hear the case.

This result has naturally caused much exultation in the Liberal camp. All the Opposition papers rejoice that, as under Frederick the Great, the highest judges of Germany have once more proved their independence. The *Freisinnige Zeitung* remarks:—"Prince Bismarck has suffered before the whole world a defeat such as he had hardly ever sustained before throughout his Ministerial career."

Yesterday morning Dr. Geffcken arrived in Hamburg from Berlin, and all day, after his arrival, his house was besieged by a constant stream of visitors, who called upon him to present their condolences and congratulations. Dr. Geffcken, whose health has suffered considerably from his protracted incarceration on a groundless charge, is shortly leaving for the Riviera.

## REFRESHMENTS FOR POLICE-COURT PRISONERS.

The Home Secretary has issued regulations for the supply of refreshments to prisoners confined in police-court cells of the metropolis. In future a meal is to be supplied to all prisoners who are detained in the cells after 2 P.M., and who have not before that hour been furnished with food at their own cost or by their friends. In the case of adult male prisoners, the meal is to consist of bread, butter, and cheese, with water to drink; and in the case of female prisoners, of boys under fourteen, and of male prisoners suffering from illness or debility, the meal to have the addition of a cup of tea, coffee, or cocoa, instead of water, the cost not to exceed 2*d.* and 4*d.* respectively. The regulations further specify that, in case of an immediate want of food, a meal may be supplied before 2 P.M., and in case of prolonged detention at the court, a second meal may be supplied.

## THE YOUTHFUL G.O.M.

Private letters from Naples give interesting accounts of Mr. Gladstone. The Liberal leader is in the highest of spirits. He goes everywhere and does almost everything. The theatre sees him one night, the opera another. He takes drives towards Vesuvius, also long walks, and goes boating. The weather is warm, and the veteran statesman nurses the illusion of summer in light raiment and with a lovely buttonhole.

**Mr. Sidney Colvin** is fast recovering from the sleeplessness from which he suffered for some weeks, and is enjoying the Atlantic breezes at St. Jean de Luz, in company with his friend Mr. Maurice Pollock, the artist.

## A WEDDING IN HIGH LIFE.

### AS SEEN FROM A CORNER OF THE GUARDS' CHAPEL.

What a rendezvous of aristocracy and fashion there was at the Guards' Chapel on Saturday afternoon to be sure! It was a "grand wedding," indeed, and no mistake, that of the son of the Governor of Canada and the youngest daughter of the Duke of Manchester. The ceremony was announced to take place at the fashionable hour of three, but as early as half-past one the would-be spectators began to arrive. Happily, the chapel was well warmed. It was so elaborately decorated with big white lilies and other sweet-scented flowers that, before the service was over, the hot, perfume-laden air became almost oppressive. It is amusing, and, to the moralist, instructive to watch the last preparation for a "grand" wedding inside the church. A cab flew up to the door, top heavy with bright green boxes from Corringes, which I afterwards found out contained the wonderful white satin "favours" worn by the battalion of domestics of the two noble houses who played the chief part in the proceedings. Some men with mysterious-looking cases arrived, and were admitted through a small side door, to reappear in the gallery with a photographic apparatus; a little band of industrial school children marched up in their glaring red coats, and tumbled upstairs into the little side galleries. Down below a purple-robed congregation of choristers practised once again the chants and hymns. Next they rehearsed coming up in procession from the entrance, singing the hymn "Oh, happy band of pilgrims." A military band—I believe it was that of the Grenadier Guards—accompanied them, and I must say that my opinion of the capabilities of military bands has very much risen since on Saturday I listened to the soft, organ-like airs proceeding from a corner of the Guards' Chapel.

Soon the church began to fill. Everybody was there, and everybody had come dressed in their brightest and best morning attire. The Princess of Wales, in silver grey, looked more charming than ever; the three Royal daughters, in dresses of reddish satin with close-fitting hats to match, and neat little drab jackets with beaver collars, were with their beautiful mother. The three Princesses lack much of the exquisite grace of the Princess, but there is something very attractive in the touch of girlish shyness and reserve which is evident in all three of them, and which contrasts very favourably with the bold self-satisfaction of the average girl of the period. I noticed the same in the rosy daughter of the Duchess of Teck, who was present with her mother, dressed in a very simple costume of fawn-coloured cloth. The Prince of Wales and his two sons graced the occasion; Prince George, by the way, looks more of a sailor than ever since he has grown a fair beard all round his face. He is not unlike the gallant Swedish sailor Prince Oscar, whose romantic marriage formed a favourite topic at the beginning of last year. The Duke of Cambridge was very much *en évidence*, and the Duchess of Manchester, mother of the bride, who sat immediately behind the Duke, cheerfully and briskly assisted him in divesting himself of his big Immensikoff coat. The Duchess was dressed in a robe of grey velvet, with bodice and train of some silvery-looking, heavy silk material; the Duke, who led his tall, fair daughter to the altar, wore a light brown overcoat, and there was nothing of the *à quatre épingles* look which characterized the attire of most of the gentlemen present about him. What a handsome man the Duke is! and what a splendid representative in his personal appearance of our aristocracy! The bride—what shall I say of the blooming, slender young bride? I have heard a bride—in poetry and in fiction—compared to a lily, but the comparison has never struck me as being very happy till I saw this tall veiled bride walk slowly up the church between the line of red-coated guardsmen along the aisle. The studied rich simplicity, the absence of all striking ornaments, and the long veil falling right over the long train and round the graceful figure, made the simile very appropriate. Eight tiny bridesmaids in picturesque gowns and caps, and very lovely bunches of lilies of the valley, followed the bride, and the chief among the little ladies was almost extinguished when she was holding the great bridal bouquet.

Among the spectators I noticed Lady Randolph, her famous white Russian fur coat thrown over her dress of light green silk. Lady Randolph was very lively, and held quite a little levée while the service was proceeding, but she vanished before the close of the ceremony. While the bridal party was in the vestry, large baskets filled with bouquets of beautiful white flowers were offered to the wedding guests, and the gentlemen left their own gorgeous "button holes" in the pews and donned the orange blossoms. The last I saw of the bride was when she left the church on the arm of her beaming husband, and stooped down to receive from the smallest of the little industrial flamingoes a large basket of white flowers. Then the break-up commenced. The Royal party, beaming smiles on all the faithful, walked slowly down, the train of visitors followed, the little bridesmaids were wrapped up in many shawls and wrappers, the stamping steeds drove off, and the foggy evening was falling as the last spectators went out, rather enjoying the crisp air after the hothouse atmosphere in the Guards' Chapel. And a rosy-faced, bright-eyed woman of the people who saw the scene, and observed the doings of the *haute volée* during the wedding service, shook her head as she went away, and said in a puzzled tone, "It always seems to me that there is much more grace in a wedding in humble life."

## THE BROKEN SABRES AND CLOGGED REVOLVERS.

### "EVERYBODY AT SUAKIN INDIGNANT."

In an account of the battle at Suakin, as seen by a wounded hussar, and sent to the *Daily Telegraph* by its special correspondent, the following passage occurs:—"At this first onset no less than three sabres broke over the Arabs' spears. The sabre of one of our troopers broke three times with successive blows which he struck, and, being thus disarmed, the poor fellow lost his life, for the men whom he was then cutting at speared him after he was unable to parry their thrusts. Another trooper whose sabre broke was cut right down from the shoulder nearly to the waist. This snapping of swords made the men lose all confidence. The sergeant-major of our troop sheathed his sabre and took to his revolver, but this speedily became clogged and missed fire, as did many of the revolvers used by the men, although they were only lately served out, as was the case also with the swords, which were quite new, but not half so good as what we had before."

The correspondent himself writes on the same subject:—Everybody is indignant about the broken sabres, and the scant ceremony with which a European regiment could despatch these weapons and decimate their holders is freely commented on. It appears that these weapons were supplied by a German firm at Solingen, in May, 1888. It is complained also of the men's revolvers that they clogged, and the officers wonder with one exception why their revolvers did not clog. As far as general reputation goes they are wretched shooting irons, and as for the sabres, they are regarded as specimens of the most inferior and cheapest material. The Horse Guards will receive by this mail a full report on these sabres, and it is hoped that no attempt will be again made to serve out such bad arms.

## "STAGE-SMITTEN" DR. PARKER: A CRITICISM.

Dr. Parker is really too much given to gush (says the Unitarian organ, the *Inquirer*). Some of his letters to the papers are conceived in such an absurd spirit that if it were the Rev. Thomas Parker, of Little Pedlington Bethel, that wrote them the editor would have no difficulty in disposing of them otherwise than by printing. We should imagine the good people who support him on account of the extraordinary influence he exerts in attracting multitudes to public worship must wince occasionally as they read his lucubrations. He has just been pouring out the most extraordinary encomiums upon certain theatres and actors concerning whom and which it is not our intention to breathe one really disparaging word. People like Mr. Irving, Mr. Toole, and Mrs. Bancroft do very well in a double sense. They often amuse, they generally instruct; and, at any rate, they reach that emotional side of men's natures which busy life is apt to trample down. They have their reward; some of the writers of the world's best literature, such as Jefferies and Arnold, are assuredly underpaid by comparison. But to emerge from the suspicion and abuse of one generation into the excessive adulation of the next must be highly diverting to the humourists of the green room. It is time a new character should be added to the long list of clericals in comedy. It is that of the stage-smitten puritan who mingles his aspirations toward the heavenly mansions with longings after free seats in the stalls, and atones for the curses of his ancestry with blessings in the acceptable form of cheap advertisements.

## POLICE OFFICERS SHOT IN BURMAH.

Mr. Perreau, district superintendent of police in the Thayetmyo district, has been shot while resting after dinner in the house of a Burman official at Myotheit near Minhla, his death being instantaneous. Mr. Baynes, assistant superintendent, who accompanied Mr. Perreau, was severely wounded. Only one shot was fired, from a gun loaded with slugs. Messrs. Perreau and Baynes had been pursuing a gang of dacoits.

## A TIMELY TRANSATLANTIC WARNING.

A debate commenced in the United States Senate on Saturday on the resolution calling on the President to warn European Governments against assuming control over the Panama Canal. Mr. Sheridan and Mr. Edmunds insisted that the United States could not permit the French Government to undertake the completion of the canal, whilst Mr. Reagan warned the Senate against taking any unfriendly action against France. A despatch from Panama says a total suspension of labour on the works is feared, and disorder among the unemployed is apprehended.

## THE MONEY MARKET.

*Half-past One.*

### MARKETS ALL QUIET.—VERY SMALL BUSINESS.—QUOTATIONS NOT MUCH ALTERED.

The dividend money has come upon the market to-day, and the requirements for accommodation, though heavy, are being satisfied without much disturbance of rates. A considerable number of advances fall due for repayment at the Bank of England, while the new batch of Treasury bills have also to be paid for. The rate for short loans, however, is no more than 2½ per cent. The discount rate for three months' bank paper is now little better than 3 per cent., and there is a good inquiry for bills. It is not generally thought now that the present low rates will continue much longer, as calls on various Foreign securities to a considerable amount fall due this week, and the market before the week is over will probably find itself again short of cash. The rumours of further large shipments of gold from Russia of course tend to keep rates down.

The Stock Markets are apparently returning to the condition they were in previous to the Christmas holidays. There is hardly anything doing, and hardly a movement in any direction exceeding ¼. For one thing, the public has not come forward so freely as had been anticipated, and operators do not care to carry more stock than they at present hold, while the position of the Money Market is somewhat distrusted. No one knows what to expect next, or how soon there may be a reaction in rates for money. Consols are again in demand, "Goschens" being ⅛ higher, but in the Home Railway market there is some irregularity. North British Deferred continues to be bought on hopes of a good dividend, and South Eastern Deferred is higher, but otherwise the movements are mostly adverse. Foreign Stocks where changes are shown are generally higher, the Turkish loans secured on the Egyptian tribute being especially firm. American Railroads are almost lifeless, the only important movement being a decline of ¾ in Northern Pacific Preference. Trunks and Mexicans are neglected. Rio Tinto shares have been in demand, and are higher, but other Miscellaneous securities are without feature.

It is reported from an examination of the books of the New York Electric Sugar Refining Company that 2,793 shares are held in England. This at £20 per share means £55,860. Mrs. Friend, however, held 5,250 shares, many of which were sold abroad, and no doubt a considerable proportion got into English hands. The loss to the present holders is not even then fully estimated as quantities were bought at a high premium, and since the collapse they have been sold down as low as 2.

The directors of the New Zealand Loan and Mercantile Agency remark in their annual report just to hand that while during the past twelve months certain portions of the Australian continent have suffered from drought, thus imposing a temporary check on the development of pastoral and agricultura interests there, some compensation for this has been found in the enhanced values recently acquired by various leading colonial products in the European and American markets. The net profit for 1888, inclusive of £15,053 brought forward, amounted to £82,153. A dividend is recommended at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum and interest on capital paid in advance on old shares, a bonus at 5 per cent., and payment of interest at 5 per cent. per annum on capital paid in advance on sixth issue shares, £12,340 being carried forward.

During the last fifteen months the stocks of the leading shipping companies have moved up very considerably. The Peninsular and Oriental Company's shares have risen from 59 to 65; the Cunard Company's from 9 to 17; General Steam Navigation's from 8½ to 12; Royal Mail from 43 to 63; Union from 15 to 22½; Shaw, Savill, and Albion from 4½ to 7½; and New Zealand from ½ to 2. And yet, with the exception of the P. and O. and the Union, none of these companies' shares are at par.

Mr. Alexander Henderson, of Messrs. Greenwood and Co., Austinfriars, London, has been elected a director of the Manchester Ship Canal Company, in place of the late Mr. John Rylands.

The next monthly settlement in Consols takes place on the 1st prox., and the fortnightly settlement in "other securities" commences on the 14th inst.

DIVIDENDS DECLARED.—The Salisbury Gold Mining Company (Limited) (Witwatersrand) has declared a dividend of 32½ per cent. A dividend of 10 per cent. has been declared by the Jumpers Gold Mining Company (Limited). The directors of J. C. and J. Field (Limited) have declared an interim dividend of 8*s.* per share on the Ordinary and at the rate of 7 per cent. on the Preference shares. The Birmingham and Midland Bank (Limited) at the rate of 15 per cent. per annum for the half-year ending December 31. The Nottingham Joint Stock Bank at the rate of 15 per cent per annum, making 10 per cent. for the year. The English and Scottish Mercantile Investment Trust (Limited) have declared an interim dividend for the six months ending December 31 at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum for the Preferred, and 8 per cent. per annum for the Deferred shares.

TRAFFICS.—Mexican Central Railway (month of December), 74,378 dols. *decrease.* Bristol Tramways (for week), £36 *increase.*

The monthly statement of the South Eastern Railway Company shows that the receipts for the four weeks ending December 15 were £144,511, and the expenses £83,822, leaving as net revenue £60,688. The total receipts from July 1 to December 15 (twenty-four weeks) were £1,084,494, and the expenses £510,686, leaving a net revenue of £573,087.

The Eastern Telegraph Company's traffic receipts for the month of December, 1888, amounted to £59,834, against £57,703 in the corresponding period of 1887.

The traffic receipts of the Eastern Extension Australasia and China Telegraph Company (Limited) for the month of December, 1888, amounted to £38,699, against £38,908 in the corresponding period of 1887.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.—The market opened active, with good demand. Sales, 12,000. Spot prices firm. Futures unchanged.

The following are the latest changes compared with Saturday's closing prices:—

HOME RAILWAYS.—*Improved*: North British Deferred ⅜, South Eastern Deferred ¼, and Great Western ⅛. *Receded*: Hull and Barnsley ¼, Great Eastern, Chatham Ordinary, and North Eastern ⅛.

FOREIGN STOCKS.—*Advanced*: Turkish 1871 and Defence ¼, Hungarian Gold and Italian ⅛. Egyptian Unified and Peruvian 1872 1-16. *Declined*: Spanish Four per Cents. ⅛.

AMERICAN RAILWAYS.—*Risen*: Milwaukee and St. Paul and Philadelphia and Reading shares ⅛. *Fallen*: Northern Pacific Preference ¾, Central Pacific shares, Mexican Central Bonds, and Union Pacific shares ¼, Louisville and Nashville, New York Central, Norfolk and Western Preference, and Ontario shares ⅛ each.

CANADIAN AND FOREIGN RAILWAYS.—*Improved*: Grand Trunk First Preference ⅛, and Lombardo-Venetian 1-16. *Lower*: Nitrate shares ⅛

MINES AND MISCELLANEOUS.—*Improved*: Rio Tinto 5-16. *Receded*: Liverpool Nitrate ¼, Spratts ¼, De Beers ⅛, and Mason and Barry 1-16.

The following are this day's 1 o'clock prices of the principal Stocks and Shares:—

| | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **BRITISH FUNDS, ETC.** | | | Brighton A..... | 132½ | ⅝ | London and West. | 69 | 70 |
| Consols ..... | 99¾ | 100 | Chatham(Ordinary) | 24½ | ¼ | London Joint Stock | 40 | 1 |
| New Consols (2¾) | 98 | ⅛ | Do. Preference.. | 104 | ½ | Nat. Prov. of Eng. | 43 | 4 |
| Reduced 3 p. c. .. | 100¼ | ¾ | North Western .... | 175 | ¼ | Stand. Bnk. S. Africa | 49¼ | 50½ |
| Local Loan Stock.. | 103¼ | ¼ | South Western .... | 143½ | 4½ | **MINES.** | | |
| New 2½ per Cent. | 96 | ½ | Manchester & Shef. | 68 | 70 | Indian Consolidated | 5/16 | ⅜ |
| India 3½ per Cent. | 107 | ½ | Do. A ..... | 35½ | 6 | Mysore shares .... | 3¾ | ⅞ |
| Do. 4½ p. c. Ru. | 70¼ | 1 | Met. Consolidated.. | 76¼ | 7¼ | Ooregums ..... | 1 9/16 | 11/16 |
| Egyptian Guar. .. | 102 | 2 | Do. Land Stock | 69½ | 70½ | Cape Copper ..... | 5¾ | 6 |
| Met. Bd. Wks. 3½ | 111¾ | 12½ | Do. District .. | 33 | ½ | Namaqua ..... | 3⅝ | ¾ |
| Do. 3 p. c. Scrip | 103½ | 4½ | Midland ..... | 137½ | 8 | Mason and Barry.. | 9⅛ | ⅜ |
| BirminghamCrp.St | 111 | 12 | North British Pref. | 75¾ | ⅝ | Rio Tinto ..... | 25⅜ | ⅝ |
| Liverpool ..... | 111 | ½ | Do. Def. ..... | 57½ | ¾ | Montana £1 shares | 1 15/16 | 2 1/16 |
| **FOREIGN STOCKS.** | | | North Eastern .... | 163¾ | 4 | DeBeers new shares | 15½ | ¾ |
| Argentine 6 p. c. .. | 101 | 3 | North Stafford .... | 113½ | 14½ | S. African Explor. | 17¾ | ¾xrdl |
| Do. Hard Dols.. | 67½ | 8½ | South Eastern .... | 132 | 4 | **TEL'GRAPHS & TEL'PHONES** | | |
| Do. Treasury .. | 94 | 6 | Do. Deferred.... | 108½ | ⅝ | Anglo-American .. | 48½ | 9½ |
| Austrian Gold .... | 91 | 3 | **FOREIGN RAILWAYS.** | | | Do. Pref..... | 81 | 2 |
| Do. Silver ..... | 68 | 9 xd | Canada Pacific .... | 53½ | ⅝ | BrazilianSubmarine | 13¾ | ½ |
| Brazilian 1875 .... | 101¼ | 2¼xd | Cen. Pacific Share | 36¼ | ¾ | Direct Unit. States | 9¾ | 10 |
| B. Ayres 6 p. c.... | 107 | 2 | Chic. Mil. and St. Pl. | 64 | ¾ | Eastern ..... | 12¾ | ¼ |
| Do. Cr-dulis 1 | 59 | ½ | Denver & R. Grande | 17 | ¾ | Ditto Extension.. | 12⅜ | ⅜ |
| Chilian 4½ p. c. 1885 | 100 | 2 xd | Do. Pref..... | 45¼ | ¾ | United Telephone | 14¾ | ½ |
| Costa Rica A..... | 90½ | 1½xd | Illinois Shares .... | 117 | 18 | Globe Teleg. Trust | 6¾ | 7¾ |
| Do. B ..... | 89½ | 90½xd | Lake Shore ..... | 105⅞ | 6⅛ | **TRAMWAYS, ETC.** | | |
| Egypt. State Dom. | 100½ | 1½ | Ohio & Mississippi | 21¾ | 2¾ | London Gen. Om.. | 196 | 205 |
| Do. Unified .... | 83 7/16 | 9/16 | Louis. and Nash.. | 68 | ¾ | London Street .... | 13 | 14 |
| Do. Preference.. | 102¼ | ½ | Mex. Cen. Bonds.. | 69 | 70 xd | London Tramway.. | 14½ | 15⅝ |
| Do. Daira Sanieh | 79 | ½ | Miss. Kan. & Texas | 13½ | 14 | North Metropolitan | 17½ | 18 |
| French 3 p. c. Rnts. | 81¼ | 2¼ xd | N. Y. Cen. Shares | 111¼ | ¾ | **WATERWORKS.** | | |
| Do. 4½ p. c. Rnts. | 103¾ | ¼ | New York Ontario | 15¼ | ½ | Chelsea Waterworks | 256 | 61 xd |
| Greek 5 p. c. 1881.. | 83½ | 4¼ xd | Erie Shares ..... | 27⅞ | ⅝ | East London ..... | 200 | 3 |
| Hung. Gold Rentes | 84⅜ | ⅜xd | Do. Sec. Mort.. | 100¾ | ¾ | Grand Junction .. | 121 | 5 |
| Italian ..... | 94 | ¼ xd | Norfolk & West. Pref | 61¼ | 2 | Kent ..... | 207 | 82 |
| Mexican Convertible | 30 | ¼ xd | N.Y.P. & O. 1st M. | 34½ | 5 xd | Lambeth ..... | 252 | 7 xd |
| Peruvian 5 p. c. '72 | 14½ | ⅜ | North Pacific Pref. | 60¼ | ¾ | New River, New.. | 350 | 60 |
| Do. 6 p. c. ..... | 16¼ | ½ | Pennsylvania Sh.. | 54¾ | ⅝ | S'thwrk & Vauxhall | 165 | 70 |
| Portuguese ..... | 63½ | ¼ xd | Phil. & Read. Sh.. | 24⅞ | 5⅛ | W. Middlesex ..... | 262 | 7 |
| Russian 1873 ..... | 99⅜ | ⅜ | UnionPacificShares | 66⅝ | ⅜ | **GAS & ELECTRIC LIGHT.** | | |
| Spanish 4 p. c. .... | 72 5/16 | 7/16xd | Wabash Preference | 26¾ | ¾ | Gaslight & Coke A | 251 | 5 |
| Turkish 1854 ..... | 99 | 101 | Do. Gen. Mort.. | 39¼ | 40¾ | Imp. Continental .. | 207 | 10 |
| Group 1 ..... | 25¼ | 7¼ | Grand Trunk Ord. | 10 5/16 | 7/16 | South Metropolitan | 299 | 304 |
| Group 2 ..... | 15¼ | ¾ | Do. First Pref.. | 68½ | ¾ | BrushElecLt(£4pd) | 3¼ | 4¼ |
| Group 4 ..... | 15 | ¼ | Do. Second Pref. | 45⅛ | ⅜ | **MISCELLANEOUS.** | | |
| 4½ p. c. 1871.... | 83¾ | 4¼ | Do. Third Pref.. | 25⅛ | ⅜ | Allsopp ..... | 7⅜ | 8⅛ |
| 5 p. c. Defence .. | 89¼ | 6¼ | Do. Guaranteed.. | 71¼ | ⅜ | Guinness and Co... | 310 | 15 |
| 5 p. c. Priority .. | 82 | 4 | Mexican Ordinary | 43⅜ | ⅜ | Hotchkiss ..... | 11½ | ¾ |
| Uruguay Unified .. | 69¼ | 70¼xd | Do. First Pref. | 116 | ½ | Bryant and May .. | 12⅜ | 13½ |
| Virginia Funded .. | 40 | 1 | Ob. do. 2nd Pref. | 71 | ½ | Spratt's Patent .... | 10 | ¼ |
| U.S. 4½ p. c..... | 110 | 12 | Lombardo-Venetian | 9 5/16 | 7/16 | Liverpool Nitrate.. | 30 | ¼ |
| **BRITISH RAILWAYS.** | | | Varna 3 per cent.. | 8⅛ | ¼ | Primitiva Nitrate.. | 38 | ½ |
| Caledonian..... | 113½ | ⅝ | Nitrate Railway .. | 23¼ | ½ | Salt Union Shares | 3⅞ | 4¼pm |
| Great Eastern .... | 62¼ | 9 | **BANKS.** | | | P. and O. Steam .. | 64 | 6 |
| Great Northern.... | 118 | 19 | Alliance Bank .... | 141½ | ¾ | Royal Mail Steam | 62 | 4 |
| Ditto A ..... | 102½ | 3½ | City Bank ..... | 203½ | 1½ | Nat. Discount Co.. | 111½ | 12 |
| Great Western .... | 151½ | 2½ | Consolidated Bank | 8 | ½ | Hudson's Bay .... | 18¾ | 19 |
| Hull and Barnsley | 33½ | 4 | Imperial Ottoman | 115½ | ⅜ | Suez Canal..... | 86 | ½xd |
| Lanc. and York.... | 113 | 17 | London and County | 86½ | ½ | E. & W. Ind. Dock | 18 | 21 |
| Brighton(Ordinary) | 143 | 5 | Union of London.. | 40 | 1 | London and St. K. | 40 | 2 |

The following are quotations of securities receiving attention at present, and not given in our list above:—

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bulgarian Six per Cents. ..... | 83 | ¾ | Wemmers ..... | 13¼ | 14¾ |
| Bell's Asbestos..... | 17¼ | ⅛ | Langhagnes ..... | 6¾ | ⅝ |
| Tarapaca Water ..... | 16 | ⅛ | Jubilee ..... | 9¾ | 10 |
| Guiana Land ..... | 17 | 18 | Robinson ..... | 59 | 62 |
| Cooper's Gold ..... | 13½ | 14 | San Jorge..... | 9¾ | ⅜xm |
| Rio Bona ..... | 6¼ | 7 | | | |

## TO-DAY'S TITTLE TATTLE.

A good many people are talking about relics just now. May I mention that Mr. Augustus Harris is the proud possessor of a string of poor Jim Selby's coat buttons? They are not exactly as big as cheese plates, but they *are* "very fine and large," say about the size of the shell of a "native" mother of pearl with the "Old Time" coach on their faces. Mr. Harris intends to preserve them under a glass case.

***

Where in the world were the ever-hungry ducks and drakes of the St. James's Park when the abundance of bread and buns were offered to them which are now embedded in the ice, forming a very unpleasing feature in the appearance of the wintry waters! The birds stand blinking and loudly complaining by the water side, but the inmates of the boat, who are cutting passages through the ice, each blow being accompanied with a curious sound as of the wind soughing through bare trees, heed not the harvest of the waters, and unless the score of boys who are destructively busy at the water's edge succeed in breaking up the ice which holds the "sops," the ducks will have to play at Tantalus till the weather changes, which it will probably do before long, as we are all anxious to get some skating.

***

I hear that Mr. Rose Troup, one of Mr. Stanley's lieutenants on the Congo, who recently contributed to our columns an extremely interesting account of his adventures on the great river last Christmas, is to be married on the last day of the present month. The bride is Miss Frances Batchelder James, of Rockbeare House, near Exeter.

***

"Sir Bedivere," the famous St. Bernard dog for whom 1,500 guineas was recently refused, is not likely, says the *Liverpool Evening Express*, to change his present quarters. And we are in a position to state that his owner, although appreciating the offer, which is the largest ever made for any dog, is still quite able to afford to keep him, and is not, as was recently suggested, in such a poor position as to make the rejection of the offer foolish.

***

"Your correspondent, I think, is mistaken," writes another correspondent, "when he says that the Duke of Newcastle is a regular attendant at St. Alban's, Holborn. I have reason to know that his Grace now takes a warm interest in All Saints', Margaret-street. I may mention that most of the flowers which adorn that glorious building are sent from his Grace's conservatory. I believe he is also on the church council belonging to that church.

***

The news that Mr. Spurgeon has slipped down a marble staircase abroad and knocked out a couple of teeth will create a profound sympathy with the eloquent preacher. But are they side teeth, back teeth, or front teeth? If they are front teeth, the accident may seriously impair the marvellous clearness and carrying power of Mr. Spurgeon's voice.

***

A few more accidents like this and we may expect to see all our hotels carpet their staircases. Abroad very often they economize on their carpets at the expense of their visitors. I remember I nearly knocked the back of my head in at a Russian hotel—the Hôtel d'Angleterre, I believe, in St. Petersburg—by a slip downstairs. The polished marble steps are often as slippery as fresh frozen ice.

***

I wonder who the "Englishwoman" is who sends to the *Times* a letter beginning with the astonishing remark that it is not generally known that Mr. Bright is opposed to woman's suffrage. I should have thought that there was no antipathy of his so widely known, excepting, of course, his hatred of Home Rule.

***

The story goes that when he delivered his diatribe against woman's suffrage in the House of Commons, in the course of which he declared that all the best women were opposed to being enfranchised, the ladies' gallery contained nearly half a dozen of his own relatives, who were all enthusiastic suffragists. Their cool dismissal from the list of the "best women" produced a rather painful impression at the time, which has never been removed.

***

Rumour says that Colonel North's ball cost somewhere "in the neighbourhood of" £10,000, as the Americans say; the best wine in the Métropole cellars was on tap, and ran like water, and the flowers—well, the Duchess of Montrose wasn't "in it"—are said to have represented a value of nearly £2,000 sterling.

## NOTABILITIES AT THE PRIVATE VIEW.

Two events, social and meteorological—the Stanley-Montagu wedding and the fog—combined to rob the Royal Academy private view of the Old Masters of a little of its usual *éclat*. But if "blood" was absent "brains" were there, and as an attendance of about fifteen hundred was recorded there was plenty of opportunity for recognizing representative persons. Thus, literature and journalism, literature's poor relation, were there in the persons of Mr. Robert Browning (as ever), Mrs. Humphry Ward, Mr. Lecky, and Mr. Theodore Watts, and Messrs. Comyns Carr, Fisher Unwin, Broadley Pasha, Smalley, Boyes, Humphry Ward, Frederick Wedmore, Lady Colin Campbell, and Mrs. Fenwick Miller. Architecture (which Mr. Brett recently proved to be a mere trade at Liverpool!) was represented by Messrs. Aitchison, A.R.A., Blomfield, A.R.A., Edis, and Phené Spiers; the Church (unattached), by the Rev. Newman Hall; the House of Commons, by its Speaker and its great picture-buying member, Mr. John Aird; artistic institutions, by Messrs. Louis Fagan and Lionel Cust (British Museum), Sir F. Burton and Mr. Eastlake (National Gallery), Mr. T. Armstrong ("South Kensington"), the Hon. H. Dillon (Society of Antiquaries), and Professor Marshall (the Scientific section of the Royal Academy).

The drama sent Mrs. Stirling, as bright as ever, Miss Marion Terry, Miss Dorothy Dene and her pretty sisters—so wondrously attired!—and Messrs. Bancroft, Arthur Cecil, and W. S. Gilbert—the latter escorting Miss Julia Neilson, the observed of all feminine observers. Mr. *Punch* was there in the persons of Mr. Burnand and Mr. Du Maurier; Dr. Playfair represented medicine; and Lady Dorothy Nevill, Sir Frederick Haines, Professor Ray Lankester, Sir R. Fowler, Lord Bramwell, society, the army, &c. Art, of course, supplied the biggest contingent. The Academy hosts were Sir Frederick Leighton, Messrs. Orchardson, Frith, Herbert, Fildes, Dobson, Goodall, Stone, Riviere, Poynter, Calderon, Marks, and Horsley (Academicians), and Messrs. Storey, Dicksee, Brett, Moore, Lucas, Hunter, Boughton, and Val Prinsep, Associates. Mr. Seymour Haden was there as the president of the Royal Society of Painter-Etchers, while prominent among the outsiders were Mrs. E. M. Ward, Mrs. Jopling-Rowe, and Mrs. Herbert Schmalz, Orrock, Haynes Williams, and Alfred Parsons.

How comparatively uncrowded the rooms were may be judged from the fact that even in the thick of the afternoon "Hang-theology Rogers" (suffering from his old enemy the gout) made the round in a wheeled chair without any great inconvenience to the rest of the company. It was interesting, too, to notice the way in which room was made when Sir Frederick Leighton came sailing in about four o'clock. The fine "presence" of the President on these occasions and his graceful courtesy are sights to see. Next to this, what was most interesting at the private view was the exemplary diligence with which Mr. Browning—accompanied by his sister—made his way round the rooms, catalogue in hand, closely examining the whole exhibition, picture by picture.

## COLLAPSE OF THE ACTOR EXCLUSION MOVEMENT.

The movement to secure the exclusion of foreign stock actors has been abandoned by its originators. It was announced yesterday, says the New York correspondent of the *Daily News*, by the friends of Mr. Booth and Mr. Barrett that their names were erroneously cited in the list of those in favour of the scheme. Since both now declare that they have been opposed to it from the outset, their repudiation leaves the proposal without the support of a single American actor of first rank, and silences it permanently.

CADBURY'S COCOA is a refined concentration of the strength-sustaining principles of the flesh-forming constituents of the Cocoa-nib. Delicious, nutritious, easily digested, and of great economy, a sixpenny packet yielding fourteen large breakfast cups of perfect Cocoa. It is absolutely pure.

## THE BISMARCK SCANDAL.

### THE REPTILES' LATEST INFAMY.

### SIR ROBERT ACCUSED OF FORGING BAZAINE'S LETTER!

Count Herbert Bismarck has so far made no response to the universal outburst of indignation which his rude indifference to the code of honour that prevails among gentlemen has elicited throughout Europe. The Reptile Press however, has outdone all its former efforts by suggesting that Sir Robert Morier has forged, or procured the forgery of, Bazaine's disclaimer!

In an article yesterday, which has attracted a good deal of notice, the Berlin *Post*, one of the best accredited reptiles in the German press, practically accuses Sir Robert Morier of publishing a fabricated letter from Marshal Bazaine. It says:—"The wonderful jargon, bristling with Anglicisms and solecisms, of the Bazaine letter to Sir R. Morier, cannot possibly have been written by a Frenchman. Its language startled the Parisians, but as they wanted to exonerate Sir Robert Morier at any cost they overcame the difficulty which stood in the way of utilizing the letter as a credible and genuine French document in a highly characteristic fashion. To effect their object they simply committed a forgery. The *Journal des Débats* quietly touched up the letter from beginning to end, just in the same way that a teacher of the French language would correct a French essay written by English schoolboys, and then laid before its French readers a text to which no exception whatever could be taken, either as regards diction or form. Here is the version as it appeared in the *Débats* side by side with the original:—

| THE "DÉBATS" VERSION. | THE ORIGINAL. |
|---|---|
| Monsieur l'Ambassadeur, — Etant absent de Madrid pour prendre les eaux, je n'ai pu répondre à la lettre de Votre Excellence, au sujet de la prétendue conversation militaire, qui est d'un bout à l'autre une fable grossière. Je n'ai pas eu l'honneur de connaître Votre Excellence, avant, non plus que pendant la guerre de 1870, et je nie de la façon la plus formelle cette conversation apocryphe, si en dehors de toute vraisemblance. Je nie avoir eu un entretien de ce genre avec qui que ce soit. | Monsieur l'Ambassadeur,—Absent de Madrid pour prendre des bains, je n'ai pu répondre à la lettre de votre Excellence, sur la dite conversation militaire, qui est complétement mal imaginé par son auteur présumé. |
| Excusez ma mauvaise écriture; mais mon organisme a été si éprouvé par les souffrances morales, depuis vingt ans, que mes nerfs s'en ressentent. Votre bonté pour moi, à Madrid, m'est un agréable souvenir que je n'oublie pas. Je prie Votre Excellence de recevoir l'assurance de mes plus respectueux sentimens. Maréchal BAZAINE. | Je n'avais pas l'honneur de connaître Votre Excellence avant et pendant la guerre de '70, *niant* de la manière la plus absolute cette conversation apocryphe et si hors de probabilité possible. Je nie donc avoir tenu une pareille conversation avec n'importe qui. Pardonnez-moi ma mauvaise écriture, mais j'ai le tempérament si éprouvé par suite des souffrances morales que j'endure depuis vingt ans, que mes nerfs s'en ressentent. Votre bonté pour moi à Madrid est un agréable souvenir que je n'oublie pas et prie Votre Excellence de vouloir bien agréer mes meilleurs sentiments respectueux. Maréchal BAZAINE. |

It must be admitted that the *Débats* has edited the letter with a vengeance, and so far there is some excuse for the *Berlin Post*, with whom the *Kölnische* hastens to associate itself. But to assume that Bazaine's letter was a forgery because a French editor recast its French is a trifle too strong even for the German press. Referring to this insinuation, the *Vossische Zeitung* says:—"This new accusation against Sir R. Morier is one of such exceeding enormity that it can only fill German readers with a feeling of profound shame, and can hardly fail, unless proofs are immediately tendered, to have an almost infuriating effect upon foreigners."

The *Berliner Boersenzeitung* states that the *Kölnische* is in a position to know how Sir Robert Morier got news about the movements and the plans of the German army, and to prove that he had communicated his knowledge to an English paper. This will be interesting indeed, for as a matter of fact Sir Robert Morier got no news about the movements and plans of the German army save that which he read in the English papers. The statement was he had sent his knowledge not to our Court, to our Foreign Office, or even to Marshal Bazaine, but to an English newspaper! What wriggle next?

The respectable and independent German press is simply scandalized at the conduct of the Count, which constitutes a European scandal of the first magnitude.

The *Vossische Zeitung* (Advanced Liberal) remarks that the impression which a perusal of the letters leaves is a painful one. The accusation against Sir R. Morier rests on the controverted assertion of a man who is no more, and the evidence adduced in support of the charge cannot be regarded by any one as convincing.

The *Fresinnige Zeitung*, the organ of Herr Eugen Richter, leader of the Opposition in the Reichstag, observes that people will anxiously wait to hear what Count Bismarck has to say officially in the matter. As things stand so far, in view of the published correspondence, it cannot be said that German diplomacy, and in particular Count Bismarck, have covered themselves with glory in this question.

The *National Zeitung*, the organ of the National Liberals, remarks that the British Ambassador's over-confident appeal to the Count was indeed an astonishing demand. It must be left to the future, declares the article in conclusion, to show whether Marshal Bazaine will come out of the affair more as a slanderer or as a coward.

The semi-official *Norddeutsche Zeitung* takes no notice whatever of the correspondence; while the Conservative journals content themselves with printing it without offering any comment.

The high Conservative *Reichsbote*, however, expresses the wish that the era of unedifying personal suspicions will soon come to an end.

The *Nord* hopes that the controversy will soon come to an end, for otherwise serious consequences might ensue.

#### WHY SIR ROBERT WAS ATTACKED.

At Vienna it is reported, by the Vienna correspondent of the *Daily Chronicle*, that the complete absence of decency with which Sir R. Morier has been treated is a consequence of the breakdown of the case against Professor Geffcken, the attack upon Sir Robert being seized upon in the hope that it would confirm Prince Bismarck's report to the Emperor William, in which he referred to the untrustworthiness of the *entourage* of the late Emperor Frederick, and to the English indiscretions of his Court. When the Chancellor was no longer able to disguise the fact that Professor Geffcken would have to be released, and the charge against him abandoned, another intended victim was selected in the person of Sir R. Morier, who, having been distinguished by the personal friendship of the late Emperor, might be made to serve the purpose of showing how misplaced were the Emperor's friendships.

The *Kölnische* makes no secret of its hope that as the result of its calumny Sir Robert will cease to represent Great Britain at St. Petersburg. As to that we may quote the St. Petersburg correspondent of the *Daily Chronicle*, who says:—"The attacks of the German semi-official press upon Sir R. D. Morier, who is exceedingly popular here, both with the Tzar and St. Petersburg society, have created in this capital a feeling of profound disgust with the unscrupulous intrigues of the German semi-official writers and their masters. Needless to say, the incident will do Sir Robert no harm, but will, in all probability, secure for him many additional marks of sympathy."

The *Kölnische* adds the following to a long telegram from its London correspondent concerning the action taken by the entire English press in the Morier affair. "The outbursts of the English papers tend only to make the blood of Germans boil and to make Morier's case worse than ever in the eyes of every German patriot who has one atom of national self-respect. The phrase that an English gentleman would not do this or that does not carry them very far, for a German gentleman would not raise an accusation before he was firmly convinced of his right to do so."

Unfortunately that is just exactly what the "German gentleman" who inspired the *Kölnische* seems to have done.

#### THE FRENCH REFUTATION OF BAZAINE.

The documentary evidence which has been already published, proving the falsehood of the statement made by Marshal Bazaine to Major von Deines, is further confirmed by a letter from General Cosseron de Villenoisy, in which he says:—

"It is not true that the mayors of the villages round Metz failed in their duty in 1870. Both they and the inhabitants of the region did all they could to inform the headquarters of the enemy's movements, even at the peril of their life. As to the allegation that the march of the German army was only revealed to Marshal Bazaine on the night between the 15th and 16th of August, we all knew of the march at Metz, at least in its main outline. On the 14th Pont à Mousson was occupied by the enemy, and the Emperor hurried on his retreat to Verdun, lest his cavalry escort should prove insufficient to protect him. No one could, therefore, have any doubt as to the flank march of the enemy to surround us."

This is absolutely conclusive.

The Glasgow International Exhibition buildings have been placed by the corporation parks and galleries committee in the hands of an auctioneer for disposal, when arrangements for that purpose are completed.

Bord's Pianos. 25 per cent. discount for cash, or 15s. per month (Second-hand, 10s. 6d. per month) on the three years' system. Illustrated Lists free of CHAS. STILES and CO., 42, SOUTHAMPTON-ROW, HOLBORN, LONDON, W.C. Pianos exchanged.

## THE LATEST ABOUT EMIN PASHA.

### A STORY TOLD BY OSMAN'S LIEUTENANT.

A Hadendowah lieutenant of Osman Digna has arrived at Suakin. He complains (the correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* writes) that he was personally ill treated by Osman, who has confiscated his property. He states that a man arrived on Thursday from Khartoum with letters for Osman Digna. The lieutenant had an interview with this post carrier, who declared that he had himself seen at Omdurman the Pasha and officers who had surrendered to Abdallai in the far south. They were well treated, and were allowed considerable liberty. The deserter did not make any particular inquiries of the man, but said that he believed, from what he said, that the Pasha was an Egyptian, and that there were no Englishmen among the prisoners. This evidence would certainly, adds the correspondent, seem to confirm Osman Digna's letter as to the capture of Emin Pasha. The man's declaration that the Pasha was an Egyptian cannot be taken as fatal to the story, as Emin's long residence in the country might well lead any one who only saw him casually to take him for an Egyptian. Osman's lieutenant states that the local tribes are now in arms and gathered against Osman. The latter's Ameers are anxious to attack them, but Osman himself is averse to doing so, fearing that, if he were engaged with them, we should march out from here and fall upon him.

## DR. PARKER ON "HERETICS WHO HAVE FAILED."

Preaching at Sunderland the other night, Dr. Parker, of the City Temple, said:—It is a remarkable fact that the men who have denied either the Godhead of Christ or the reality of the supernatural have never been able to draw within their ministry those who are known as the common people. They seem to have nothing to say to the broken heart of the world. They philosophize and rationalize and theorize with abundance of ability, but to the agony of life's failure and bitterness they have no message. Take such men as James Martineau and Stopford Brooke, and where can more intellectual ministries be found? We are justly proud of them as men of literature and men of genius, yet I venture to say that outcast London never heard their names as Christian preachers. They gather around them the rich, the intelligent, the cultivated, and in some instances the pedantic and the conceited, but I question whether a tear was ever either shed or dried under their cultivated and eloquent rationalism. For Martineau, Brooke, Frederic Harrison, Charles Voysey, and others whom they represent, I have the highest personal admiration and respect, but for want of a Gospel made pathetic and mighty by the cross of Christ, the world in its vastness does not know them, and in its anguish never asks for their aid.

Misbelieving, self-deceiving,
Silly, noisy little Voysey;
What in Stanley seemeth manly,
In Colenso puzzles men so,
From a duffer who can suffer.

Mr. Voysey is earnest, thoroughly sincere, courteous, and gentle, but the world in its sorrow does not trouble him for his prayers. No; when the world's heart is aching it sends for Charles H. Spurgeon, General Booth, Moody and Sankey, and men who have by the Eternal Spirit entered into the solemn and overpowering agony of Christ.

## AN EARL TAKES TO MINING IN CANADA.

The Earl of Norbury has, it is understood, invested a large sum of money in mines in the vicinity of Cochrane, North West Territories, Canada, and is about to work them on a large scale. Already between forty and fifty families are settled at the place, and application has been made for the establishment of a post office.

## A FAMOUS STILL SEIZED IN THE HIGHLANDS.

Regarding the extensive seizure of smuggling plant made in Strathoykel, Ross-shire, last week, it has transpired that the copper still carried away as a trophy by Mr. Poole, supervisor, Tain, was the celebrated Button still, so named from the number of metal buttons with which its pin-holes had from time to time been rudely clinched to make it water-tight. It is said that for at least forty years this famous "black pot" was known to exist in that wild region, and many wonderful stories are related concerning it. During that period many efforts have been made by successive staffs of revenue officers to capture it, and many a narrow escape it has had. Many a gallon of whiskey it has distilled and many a conflict between its owners and would-be captors it has witnessed.

## ENGLISH GIRLS AND THEIR AMERICAN RIVALS.

A smart newspaper says that English girls are explaining the success of their American rivals on the following bases:—

| | |
|---|---|
| PHYSICAL ... | The Small Boots theory.<br>The Chromatic or Paint and Powder theory. |
| MENTAL..... | The Repartee or Slang theory.<br>The Ignorance or No-Girton and High School theory. |
| MORAL ..... | The Distant Mother-in-law theory.<br>The Money-bags theory.<br>The Moral Purity or Artful Miax theory. |

On Saturday evening Sir M. E. Grant Duff distributed certificates to students at the Working Men's College, Great Ormond-street.

Mr. Chauncey M. Depew thinks that of all the appointments in the gift of the Government, the mission to England is by far the most attractive.

One American religious paper, the *Christian Register*, refuses to admit any further allusions to "Robert Elsmere," except at the usual advertising rates.

The Rev. Archibald Brown will, it is said, shortly issue some startling statements concerning work in the East-end, under the title of "The Devil's Mission of Amusement."

Miss Mary Anderson has an article in the *North American Review* on American actors.

More than 60,000 deposits were made in the Post Office Savings Bank on the 31st of December.

A man named Arscott, a farm bailiff, at South Taunton, on Saturday murdered his wife by cutting her throat. He then attempted to take his own life in a similar manner, and was yesterday in a critical condition.

P. T. Barnum, who has finally retired from the show business on a fortune of 10,000,000 dols., is building a palatial residence at Waldemere. His old home at Bridgeport (Connecticut) will be turned into a summer hotel.

It is said that Minister Phelps has been offered the Presidency of Columbia College, and that he will accept it upon his return from England, which will be very soon after Mr. Harrison's inauguration.

The arrangements in connection with the visit of the Empress Frederick, who was expected in London on Saturday, have been altered. Her Imperial Majesty will not come to town until the middle of this week, and then stay only one night at Buckingham Palace, proceeding the next day to Sandringham, on a visit to the Prince of Wales.

The Falcarragh evictions were resumed on Saturday, some resistance being offered in each case. Eight men were arrested, and there are now twenty-eight prisoners awaiting trial in connection with these evictions, but only four of them have any connection with the Olphert estate, where the evictions took place, one of them actually being a freeholder, who purchased his holding under Lord Ashbourne's Act.

The evening classes conducted by the School Board for London will reopen after the Christmas vacation to-night, January 7, and the fee charged to pupils over twenty-one years of age is now the same as that charged to pupils under that age. The subjects are varied as much as possible to meet the requirements of individual pupils. Prizes and certificates are awarded. The fee is, as a rule, only 3*d*. a week, or 2*s*. for fourteen weeks from January 7 to April 12. Full particulars can be obtained at the classes on any Monday evening on and after the 7th inst.

A LONG TUNNEL.—The longest American railway tunnel is the Hoosac tunnel, on the Fitchburg railway. It is 4¾ miles in length, and is thus longer than any in England.

A NEW PHRASE.—The Rev. S. A. Barnett has coined a really good phrase, good because it conveys an idea. He speaks of "the nationalization of luxury."—*Freeman*.

GLAD TO HEAR IT.—An American minister, renewing his subscription to his denominational paper, adds this postscript: "There is one pulpit in this city where, from week to week, prayer is made for those who have the conduct of the public press."

WHAT BLACK GULLS HAVE DONE.—Nowhere in Scotland, except in the Bog of Methven, did that rare plant *Scheuchzerta palustris* grow. But now and for the time to come they will look in vain for it even in the Bog of Methven. For Professor Hillhouse reports that 300 or 400 black gulls, settling in the bog, have devoured everything in the shape of vegetation, including the rare plant.

The popularity of FRY'S PURE CONCENTRATED COCOA is rapidly increasing, and where once tried its delicious flavour and agreeable qualities secure for it a permanent place in the household dietary. Highly recommended, by many eminent physicians, for young children and delicate persons of whom tea is injurious. To secure this article ask for FRY'S PURE CONCENTRATED COCOA.

## NOTES ON "THE OLD MASTERS."

### I.—THE MODERN OLD MASTERS OF ENGLAND.

THE so-called exhibition of old masters is this year quite a variety show, and visitors who want to look at all carefully at the pictures will do well to pay several short visits rather than a single long one. Otherwise they will assuredly suffer from confusion of impression, with its resultant headache. The contrast between the glaring colours of the modern British pictures in Room I. and the sombre tone of the Rembrandts in Room III., or between the gloomy pathos of the Holls in Room IV. and the courtly gaiety of the Watteaus in Room II., is very similar in intensity and effect to the change from the cold of Piccadilly, with the thermometer below zero, to the heat of the galleries, with their hot pipes and flaring gas. We propose, therefore, to break up our notes on the pictures into one or two separate divisions.

#### SOME OLD-FASHIONED FRIGHTS.

We begin in the order of the rooms with the collection of modern English pictures (belonging roughly to 1830-60) which occupies Gallery I. This collection belongs to Mr. Horrocks Miller, of "long-cloth" fame; and is of much curious interest to the student of English art. Age and varnish, says Sir John Millais, are the real old masters. Well, perhaps they have not yet had time to do their work, and a day will possibly come when this collection of pictures by Leslie and Maclise and Egg will be admired as much as if they were by Hogarth and Wilkie, or even by Teniers and Ostade. But, with this limitation, it is impossible not to be struck by the fact that English art a generation ago was at a deplorably low ebb. Look at the very first picture which meets you on entering Room I.—a "Lady and Dove," by C. R. Leslie (1). Was there ever anything so wooden as the drapery, so unpleasant as the colour, so impossible as the flesh tints? The next picture, by Newton (2), is much better; and one understands on comparing the two why Leslie remarked that "Newton was blessed with an exquisite eye for colour." But the visitor who continues his round of this room will be confronted with greater frights by men more renowned in their day than Leslie. Look, for instance, at 45—a scene from "The Vicar of Wakefield," by Maclise; Maclise, the great artist of his age, for whom "my admiration (records Mr. Frith) scarcely stopped short of worship," and of whom another R.A. said that having seen Maclise "he would like to burn all the old masters from Moscow to Madrid." The vulgarity and crudeness of this picture are positively painful. It is a really terrible thought that that girl, stretching forward after her companion, will "never reach her goal,' but "be for ever"—hideous. But it is an ungrateful task to point out the horrors in this chamber. They will strike every visitor whose eye is at all trained to good pictures readily enough for himself. It is more to the purpose to point out the merits which many of the painters of this period possessed, but which will perhaps not be so quickly perceived.

#### SOME GOOD PICTURES BY LESLIE AND EGG.

In the first place, though English art at this time was very poor in colour, and conventional in treatment, yet it had one merit which has always characterized the English school—namely, power of expression in domestic drama. A very large proportion of the pictures in this room is concerned, it will be noticed, with illustrating scenes in novels; and many of these are marked by considerable humour or delicacy of observation. In this quality no painter of the time was excelled by Leslie. There is nothing of his here so good as the "Uncle Toby and Widow Wadman" in the National Gallery (painted in 1831); but a special interest attaches to the "Sir Roger de Coverley in Church" (4). Leslie first attracted attention, says his biographer, by a picture of this subject (painted in 1819), and another version of it (exhibited in 1857: the present picture) "was the last picture from his hand which retained any strong impress of that which most charmed us in him." (Leslie died two years later; and, by the way, the catalogue would be more useful to the general reader if the dates of the old masters were indicated.) The charm—and the defects—of the picture were thus described by Mr. Ruskin at the time of its first exhibition:—

> Not attractive or interesting at first sight, it will repay an attentive study with continual increase of charm and of wonderment. It is, of course, not well coloured; but though meagre and cold it is not coarse; nor, in its own pale key, inharmonious; while the subtleties of expression are endlessly delightful in their delicate mystery. . . . Do not miss the little girl holding up her hands in awe, and delight, at the entire impropriety of behaviour on the part of the swallow, neither by servant nor knight to be touched on his wings, or impressed in his mind.

Among other pictures in this room which show something of the same expressional power, we may mention "The Huff," by John Philip (11); "Le Bourgeois Gentilhomme," by Leslie (17); and "The Stricken Deer," by Egg (26). This last is a prison scene, and is full of serious and impressive sentiment. Readers of Mr. Frith's "Autobiography" will remember several allusions to this painter, and many of the pictures referred to may now be seen at Burlington House. Here, for instance, is the "Queen Elizabeth" (61), of which Mr. Frith says:—

> Whether apocryphal or not, the subject was one well suited to pictorial art. It is said that the Queen had banished looking-glasses for many years; but one day, towards the close of her life, her curiosity got the better of her fears, and she sent one of her ladies for a mirror. Judging from the expression of the withered old face, as it was turned away from the sad sight reflected in the glass, all illusion had vanished, and a terror-stricken conviction that every trace of youth had flown was at last as palpable to the old Queen as it had long been to everybody else.

Here also is the "Peter the Great" (23), of which Mr. Frith gives an interesting reminiscence:—

> Egg continued to produce pictures of great excellence, the best, perhaps, being "Peter the Great's First Sight of Catherine" (afterwards Empress), a subject which I found and presented to Egg—an act of generosity, I confess, much repented of afterwards, for it was one I should dearly like to have ventured upon myself; indeed, I had made many pen-and-ink sketches of the composition, and what "amazing devil of generosity"—as Dickens said when I told him of my gift of the subject to Egg—prompted such a disinterested act of good nature, I cannot tell.

Egg's subjects were good no doubt; but he was great, Mr. Frith tells us, at private theatricals, and a certain stageyness is very conspicuous in his pictures.

#### SOME PRE-RAPHAELITE "GEMS."

It is very instructive to turn from the phase of English art represented by such painters as we have been discussing to three small and inconspicuous canvases which are representative of the pre-Raphaelite reaction. At the present time the movement has almost exhausted itself, or is only to be seen in such permanent effects, in the direction of sincerity and freedom from conventionality, as it had on the general course of subsequent art. It is, therefore, all the more interesting to have in these three little pictures such admirable specimens of the extraordinary minuteness of detail which originally distinguished the whole school. The pictures are all by J. F. Lewis, and will at once be felt to distinguish themselves from the pictures around them, and, indeed, to resemble rather pages from a mediæval missal than modern pictures. One represents a lady with a bouquet (30); the second, an Armenian lady reclining at an open window (31); the third, a coffee-bearer (32). All three are very small in scale, and as for the minuteness of the work a magnifying glass is required to reach the depth of it. Here is what the apostle of the Pre-Raphaelites said of one of the three (32) when it was first exhibited:—

> It is very instructive to pass immediately from Maclise's work to this. Both propose the complete rendering of details; but with Maclise all is inherently wrong; here everything is exquisitely, ineffably right. I say *ineffably*—for no words are strong enough to express the admirable skill and tenderness of pencilling and perception shown in this picture. It is one of the first that I have seen by this master in oil, and I am rejoiced to find it quite equal in precision and purity to his best work in water-colour, while it is in a safer medium. The delicacy of the drawing of the palm in the distance—of the undulating perspective of the zigzags on the dress, and of the deep and fanciful local colouring of the vase, are all equally admirable. The face—infinitely laboured—fails slightly. The flesh tint is too blue—a fault into which the master has lately fallen from trying to reach impossible delicacy.

#### ETTY AND "THE BRITISH MATRON."

The essence of pre-Raphaelitism has been defined as the endeavour to paint things as they are or were, instead of as they might have been or may be imagined to be. If this be so, then Etty, of whose work there are some admirable specimens here, was a Pre-Raphaelite too. Indeed, he stands almost alone among the painters of his time in having any feeling whatever for truth of flesh-colour. Look back for a moment at the first picture in this room; the lady's arms are violet-powdered past all recognition as flesh, and this taint of violet-powder is on all the works of Maclise and his fellows. Etty, on the other hand, strove to paint human flesh as God made it. "Finding," he says, "God's most glorious work to be woman, and that all human beauty had been concentrated in her, I resolved to dedicate myself to painting—not the draper's or milliner's work—but God's most glorious work." For this purpose he sat for some time "at the feet of the Venetian masters;" and the specimens now on view show that he rose some way towards "sharing their throne." The "Bather" (28) is admirable, and very similar to the National Gallery version of the same subject. The "Nymph and Faun Dancing" (47) is better still, and not unworthy to be mentioned in the same breath with Poussin. This picture, exhibited in 1835, was sold for "forty-five guineas without the frame." But more important is the "Coral-finders" (29)—a work of poetical imagination similar in scope to the "Youth on the Prow and Pleasure at the Helm" of the National Gallery. The latter was painted in 1832, and marks the culmination of Etty's powers. The "Coral-finders" was painted in 1820, and was the first adequate expression of his peculiar genius. We cannot do better than cite before it the words of his sympathetic biographer:—

> "The Coral-finders—Venus and her Youthful Satellites arriving at the Isle of Paphos:" so ran the title; a poetic suggestion fully borne out. The unveiled Queen—her full, half-recumbent form gleaming at the stern of the fancifully-wrought boat—presides in calm dignity of Sovereign loveliness. One arm is laid around the boy Cupid, who nestles at her side and holds the helm. Two younger Beauties garlanded sit embracing at the other end; one, bright-eyed Pleasure herself, the other looking down in careless *abandon*. A slender youth pushes with his oar. A winged child scatters roses from above. Two loose-haired sea-nymphs, looking back, float before the radiant prow, which glides gently through the calm water towards the temple-crowned shore. A glimpse of painter's dreamland is the scene, reviving a long-since vanished belief of human fancy, having still its fascination; revives it, as no "scholar"—only poets—can.

Etty's pictures here, we should add, are not, any more than those elsewhere, painted for the British Matron. But one could not wish for a better exposure of the fallacy underlying that good woman's position than is afforded by the delicacy of Etty's work. If she would compare Etty's undraped figures with the draped figures of some modern French artists she would learn once for all that purity of treatment has nothing whatever to do with amplitude of clothes. That Etty's own purposes were sincere is sufficiently proved by the remarkable perseverance and single mindedness of his life. And this, no doubt, was what made Carlyle say of Etty's biography that he read it "with unusual satisfaction," and found in it the "delineation of a man extremely well worth knowing."

We have now noted all that seems to us most interesting in the Old Masters of the British School in Room I.—with the exception of two fine Turners—which will be more conveniently described when we come to the room devoted to a magnificent collection of Turner's drawings.

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## *HAVE I MADE THE BEST USE OF MY LIFE?*

### GENERAL BOOTH'S ANSWER.

IN the new number of *All the World*, the monthly organ of the Salvation Army, which appears this month in improved and enlarged shape, General Booth passes in review the forty-four years of his life work, and asks himself whether, from the purely secular point of view, he has done as much to remove the misery of the world as he might have done if he had adopted other methods, social or political, instead of devoting his life to the establishment of the Salvation Army.

#### HIS STARTING POINT.

It is now nearly forty-four years since I started to serve God. The very first article in my creed, which I held with all the certainty of a direct revelation from heaven, was a belief in the sacrificing love of Christ to men, love which impelled Him continually to seek their welfare. And my new-born love to that same Saviour urged me continually to seek the fulfilment of His will with respect to the men and women around me. The desire to persuade men to be reconciled to God became henceforth the main propelling purpose of my life. I felt like a man on a rock-bound coast strewed with wrecks on which the struggling mariners, unless rescued from the shore, were certain to go down beneath the raging surf. Their temporary comfort or discomfort was as nothing compared with the business of their rescue.

#### THE MISERY OF MAN.

But as time wore on the earthly miseries connected with the condition of the people began to force themselves more particularly on my notice. In the town in which I lived I saw men walking about wan and worn with hunger. I saw others wallowing in drunkenness, vice, and other abominations, which reduced them below the level of the beasts of the field. I saw poor women and children compelled to live in hovels of the most wretched squalor and filth, from which light and air were all but excluded. I knew also that over all this misery there were unjust laws that seemed to favour the perpetuation of the calamitous circumstances that pressed so heavily on the wretched multitudes, and as I looked, my heart yearned over the sorrowful crowds; the brightness of my early days was clouded by the presence of these miseries; I longed intensely to lend a hand to deliver the perishing; and should have been quite willing to have given myself up—boy as I was—to a life of hardship, if thereby I could have relieved or removed some of these woes that darkened the earthly lot of the children of my people. But as I came to look more closely into things I discovered that the miseries from which I sought to save man in the next world were substantially the same as those from which I everywhere found him suffering in this, and that they proceeded from the same cause—that is, from his alienation from and his rebellion against God, and from his own disordered dispositions and appetites. I saw that when the Bible said, "He that believeth shall be saved," it meant not only saved from the miseries of the future world, but from the miseries of this also. That it came with the promise of salvation here and now; from hell and sin and vice and crime and idleness and extravagance, and consequently very largely from poverty and disease, and the majority of kindred woes. Now I shouted, "I have found a remedy indeed!"

#### THE SECULAR TEST OF SALVATIONISM.

This has been my life's business, and I want in this paper candidly to inquire how far I have succeeded in it. I will leave out the question of eternity entirely, and suppose that my sole object had been to deliver man from the evils that afflict him in this world only—evils physical, mental, social, political, evils of every other kind—and ask whether or no I could have invested the little capital of time and capacity of which I found myself possessed forty-four years ago in any way which would have been likely to produce a larger return of earthly happiness and well-being to mankind.

#### WHAT HE MIGHT HAVE DONE.

General Booth then passes in review the various courses which he might have taken. First, he might have entered on a campaign against poverty, or have made a fortune and given it away.

> What would the scattering of a few thousands of pounds have been compared with the hundreds of thousands that the people have earned for themselves or saved from the public-houses and the gambling hells, as the result of their regenerated characters, and of those habits of sobriety, industry, and economy which flow from salvation?

(2) He might have gone in for social reform, but he could not have hoped to have done what has been

> accomplished in connection with the changes which have resulted from Salvation work, whereby multitudes upon multitudes have transported themselves from slums, attics, garrets, and cellars, to comfortable cottages and dwellings, while in numberless instances they have advanced their families to respectable and influential social positions.

(3) The Salvation Army has, he thinks, done more to cheer and elevate the lives of the poor than any scheme for shorter hours.

> In thousands of homes where once nothing was known but cursing, quarrelling, and misery, there is now the spirit of contentment and song, of praise and gladness.

(4) As a doctor he could not have cured so much suffering and disease as the Army has prevented by teaching cleanliness, temperance, and parental duty. (5) As a temperance reformer he could not have delivered as many hundreds from intemperance as the Army has delivered thousands. (6 and 7) Neither in reforming criminals nor in rescuing fallen women could he hope to have accomplished in a lifetime what the Army does in a year.

#### COULD HE HAVE DONE MORE IN POLITICS?

This brings General Booth to consider the eighth alternative, the adoption of political agitation as a substitute for religious evangelism. He says:—

> Now, supposing that I had taken up my parable, and, addressing the poor world in which I was so deeply interested, had said: "Oh! my poor fellow men, I see you struggling in this abyss of agony; I see all the evils which prey upon you—your poverty, your hard, ill-requited toil, the wretched hovels in which you live, the sad and clouded existence you are compelled to endure, the crime, the uncleanness, the blasphemies, the unbridled passions, the diseases, the doubtings, the deaths, that are bred among you—bred very largely without your choice, and without your power to destroy. My heart yearns over you. I want to see you happy. I will give my life for you; all my days and strength shall be spent in delivering you, in making you glad, and I will accomplish the task by political agitation; I will regenerate you by human government; I will make you happy by Acts of Parliament!" Supposing this had been my plan, supposing that I had intended it all and spent my forty-four years in endeavouring to work it out, what would have been the result? Would any one say that he could thereby have accomplished more—have been the author of real happiness to a greater number of the race—than God has helped me to be in the track that I have followed? And still further, is it at all probable that I should have been able to exercise a tithe of the influence for good on the law-makers and the Governments of men which I have been able to do in the past, and which my followers will be able to do in the coming future?

#### "MY PLAN FOR REMOVING MISERY."

Therefore, concludes General Booth, especially remembering that misery does not dwell only with the poor, the sick, the harlot, and the drunkard:—

> I am sure that my plan for removing misery in this world—the plan to which the Spirit of God led me forty-four years ago, and in the working out of which He has sustained me ever since—has gone much deeper than any human methods could possibly have done, not only dealing with results, but healing the festering disease itself, and opening in the soul an everflowing fountain of gladness.

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## IN THE BUSINESS WORLD.

### THE TONNAGE UNDER CONSTRUCTION.

From the returns compiled by Lloyd's Register of Shipping it appears that there were 445 merchant vessels of 811,468 tons gross under construction in the United Kingdom at the close of the quarter ended December 31, 1888. This is about eighty-five per cent. greater than the tonnage under construction at the end of 1887. It is noticeable, moreover, that this great movement in the shipbuilding industry has taken place gradually throughout the year, the several quarterly statements issued by Lloyd's Register having shown in each case an advance on the amount of work previously in hand. During the year 1888 there have been launched in the United Kingdom 458 steamers of 757,081 tons and 81 sailing vessels of 80,959 tons, or a total of 539 vessels of 838,040 tons. As usual of late the great majority of these boats are steel steamers.

### THE LONDON WOOL MARKET.

The extent of the business done in the London wool market is shown by the figures for the past year, when as many as 1,341,000 bales passed the hammer in five series of sales. Of this total about 690,000 bales were taken hence for the Continent and America, so that the home trade absorbed rather less than half the quantity sold. While there has been a falling off in the production of the United Kingdom and the United States, the importation of Colonial wool has never been greater than it was last year, and increased expedition and the increase of steam tonnage bring the chip earlier to market. Messrs. Jacomb, Son, and Co. expect largely increased supplies both from our colonies and South America during 1889, and in the absence of political difficulties, trade indications are reassuring as to the prospect of dealing satisfactorily with the increment. The next series of auctions is fixed to commence on the 29th of January.

### THE POSITION OF THE WOOD TRADE.

The wood trade of the United Kingdom increased very considerably during the past year. The imports amounted to 6,462,000 loads, of the value of £14,270,000, as compared with 5,646,000 loads, of the value of £11,685,000 in 1887. In the early months of the year the demand was good, and by the end of the summer dock stocks were reduced. What followed is described as follows in the circular of Messrs. Churchill and Sims:—

> Early in the autumn prices rose rapidly and buyers became confident that the future of the market would be in their favour; a strong desire was displayed to secure fresh supplies before the shipping ports closed, and this disposition was so decided and general that the greatly increased terms of cost and freight were readily paid. The consequence is that the year ends, so far as foreign deals and battens are concerned, with one of the heaviest stocks—compared with the concurrent consuming power of the market—on record, and great judgment and careful handling will be required to realize it profitably. It suffers under the disadvantages of a significantly low rate of consumption, and of having been brought in at high rates of freight and insurance; on the other hand it has the advantage of having been purchased at considerably less than the prices current for the new season's goods, and being chiefly in the hands of the dealers the ordinary proportion is not likely to appear upon the wholesale market. With a stock equalling some eleven months' deliveries of foreign deals and nine months of battens, there is no reason to suppose that holding can be sound policy. It is unfortunate, under these circumstances, that the London building trade should show little, if any, signs of revival.

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FOUR large buildings have already been secured, in the following localities, viz.:—A Shelter for Women and Children only, to accommodate 250 per night (thus supplying 91,000 beds per annum) in the immediate neighbourhood of the late Hanbury-street tragedy.
A Shelter for Men at Clerkenwell with similar capacity.
A Food and Shelter Depot at Whitechapel capable of supplying 36,300 meals per week (or at the rate of 1,887,600 meals per annum) and of providing shelter for 150 men per night (52,500 beds per annum).
A Food Depot at Marylebone, to supply 4,000 meals per day, or 1,243,000 a year.
Similar buildings are being negotiated for at Shadwell, Bow, and Bermondsey. In connection with the Rescue work 30 more beds have been provided, and a new Home is about to be opened, which will enable 30 more girls, in addition, to be taken in.
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